

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DAVID FULTON, Editor.

OUR COUNTRY, LIBERTY, AND GOD.

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GILLESPE & ROBESON
Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.
Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.
The Observer and the North Carolinian, Fayetteville, will copy six months and forward accounts to this office.

John S. Richards,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Wilmington, N. C.
Respectfully refers to Messrs. J. & E. Anderson, } Wilmington, N. C.
R. W. Brown, Esq. }
Messrs. Woolsey & Woolsey, }
"Richards, Bassett & Aborn, } New York.
A. Richards, Esq. }
June 27, 1845. 41-4f

EDWARD HEALY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
Hall & Armstrong's Wharf,
Wilmington, N. C.
June 13, 1845. 39-ly

CORNELIUS MYERS,
Manufacturer & Dealer in
HATS AND CAPS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.

BATTLE & COOKE,
General Commission Merchants,
AND
Receiving and Forwarding Agents,
Next door North of the New Custom-house,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

ROBT. G. RANKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York. 1-4f
September 21, 1844.

WM. SHAW,
Wholesale & Retail Druggist,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN HALL,
Commission Merchant,
One door So. of Brown & De Russell's, Water-st.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

BROWN & DEROSIER
OFFER FOR SALE,
264 BBLs. N. O. clarified Molasses,
100 do. " sugar House do
75 HHDS. Cuba bright retailing do
10 do. Porto Rico Sugar,
do. N. Orleans "
5 12 barrels Porto Rico "
250 BAGS Coffee; Cuba, Rio and Laguaira,
8000 pounds N. C. Bacon, assorted,
50 HHDS. Western Sides, of prime quality,
50 bbls. Mess Pork,
75 " Prime do
10 30 kegs N. C. Lard,
10 BBLs. " do
150 175 kegs and Jars prime Butter,
150 BBLs. Superfine Flour,
15 half bbls. Canal Flour,
350 BUSHELS Maryland Oats,
15 bbls. American Gin,
120 " Baltimore and Philadelphia
Whiskey,
100 BBLs. Apple Brandy,
3 " San Lucar Wine,
1 BBL. Scuppernon do
20,000 Spanish Cigars—various brands,
50 CASKS fresh beat Rice,
40 bbls. purified Lard Oil,
15 do refined Whale do
20 boxes Adamantine Candles,
35 boxes " Scotch Snuff—in bladders,
50 BOXES manufactured Tobacco—vari-
ous kinds,
200 GRINDSTONES—assorted,
350 kegs Dupont's Powder—assort'd,
10 BALS Rockfish 4-4 Shirting,
10,000 R. O. hhd. Staves—dressed.
July 11, 1845. 43-4f

PLANTATION CLOTHING.—A few cases
just received and for sale by
Aug. 1, 1845. BATTLE & COOKE, Agts.

MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURES.

Mr. Caudle has not acted "like a husband" at the Wedding Dinner.

"Ah me! It's no use wishing—none at all; but I do wish that yesterday 14 years could come back again. Little did I think, Mr. Caudle, when you brought me home from church, your lawful wedded wife—little, I say, did I think that I should keep my wedding dinner in the manner I have done to-day. Fourteen years ago! Yes, I see you now in your blue coat with bright buttons, and your white watered satin waistcoat, and a moss rosebud in your buttonhole, which you said was like me. What? You never talked such nonsense? Ha! Mr. Caudle, you don't know what you talked that day; but I do. Yes; and you then sat at the table as if your face, as I may say, was buttered with happiness, and—What? No, Mr. Caudle, don't say that; I have not wiped the butter off—not I. If you above all men are not happy, you ought to be, gracious knows!"

"Yes, I will talk of fourteen years ago. Ha! you sat beside me then, and picked out all sorts of nice things for me. You'd have given me pearls and diamonds to eat if I could have swallowed 'em. Yes, I say, you sat beside me, and—What do you talk about? That? You couldn't sit beside me to-day? That's nothing at all to do with it. But it's so like you. I can't speak but you fly off to some thing else. Ha! and when the health of a young couple was drunk, what a speech you made then! It was delicious! How you made every body cry, as if their hearts were breaking; and I recollect it as if it was yesterday, how the tears ran down dear father's nose, and how dear mother nearly went into a fit! Dear souls! They little thought with all your fine talk, how you'd use me! How have you used me? Oh, Mr. Caudle, how can you ask that question! It's well for you I can't see you bluish. How have you used me!"

"Well, that the same tongue could make a speech like that, and then talk as it did to-day! How did you talk? Why, shamefully. What did you say about your wedding happiness?—Why, nothing. What did you say about your wife?—Vorse than nothing: just as if she were a bargain you were sorry for, but were obliged to make the best of. What do you say? And hold's the best? If you say that again, Caudle, I'll rise from my bed. You didn't say it? What then, did you say?—Something very like it, I know. Yes, a pretty speech of thanks for a husband! And every body could see that you didn't care a pin for me; and that's why you invited 'em, to insult me to their faces. What! I made you invite 'em? Oh, Caudle, what an aggravating man you are!"

"I suppose you'll say next that I made you invite Miss Prettyman? Oh yes; don't tell me that her brother brought her without your knowing it. What! Didn't I hear him say so? Of course I did; but do you suppose I'm quite a fool? Do you think I don't know that that was all settled between you? and she must be a nice person to come unasked to a woman's house? But I know why she came. Oh yes; she came to look about her. What do I mean? Oh, the meaning's plain enough. She came to see how she should like the rooms—how she should like my seat at the fire-place; how she—and if it isn't enough to break a mother's heart to be treated so!—how she should like my dear children."

"Now it's no use for your bouncing about at—of course that's it; I can't mention Miss Prettyman, but you fling about as if you were in a fit. Of course that shows that there's something in it. Otherwise, why should you disturb yourself? Do you think I didn't see her looking at the cyphers on the spoons as if she already saw mine scratched out and hers there? No, I shant drive you mad, Mr. Caudle; and if I do it's your own fault. No other man would treat the wife of his bosom in what you do say? You might as well have married a hedgehog? Well, now it's come to something! But it's always the case! When ever you've seen that Miss Prettyman, I'm sure to be abused. A hedgehog! A pretty thing for a woman to be called by her husband! Now you don't think I'll lie quietly in bed, and be called a hedgehog—do you, Mr. Caudle?"

"Well, I only hope Miss Prettyman had a good dinner, that's all. I had none. You knew I had none—how was I to get any? You know that the only part of the turkey I care for is the merry-thought. And that, of course, went to Miss Prettyman. Oh, I saw you laugh when you put it on her plate! I saw you don't suppose, after such an insult as that, I'd taste another thing upon the table? No, I should hope I have more spirit than that. Yes; and you took wine with her four times. What did you say? Only twice? Oh, you were so lost—fascinated. Mr. Caudle; yes, fascinated—that you didn't know what you did. However, I do think while I'm alive I might be treated with respect at my own table. I say, while I'm alive; for I know I shant last long, and then Miss Prettyman may come and take it all. I'm wasting daily, and no wonder. I never say anything about it, but every week my gowns are taken in."

"I've lived to learn something to be sure! Miss Prettyman turned up her nose at my custards. It isn't sufficient that you're always finding fault yourself, but you must bring women home to sneer at me at my own table. What do you say? She didn't turn up her nose? I know she did; not but what it's quite needless—Providence has turned it up quite enough for her already. And she should give herself airs over my custards! Oh, I saw her miming with the spoon as if she was chewing sand! What do you say? She praised my plum-pudding? Who asked her to praise it? Like her impudence, I think!"

"Yes; a pretty day I've passed. I shall not forget this wedding day, I think! And as I say a pretty speech you made in the way of thanks. No, Caudle, if I was to live a hundred years, you needn't to groan Mr. Caudle, I shall not trouble you half that time; if I was to live a hundred years, I should never forget it. Never! You didn't even so much as bring one of your children into your speech. And—dear creatures!—what have they done to offend you? No; I shall not drive you mad. Every body says so."

"And you suppose I didn't see how it was managed, that you and that Miss Prettyman was always partners at what? How was it managed? Why, plain enough. Of course,

you packed the cards, and could cut what you liked. You'd settled that, between you—Yes; and when she played a trick, instead of leading off a trump—she play whist, indeed!—what did you say to her, when she found it was wrong. Oh—it was impossible that her heart should mistake! And this, Mr. Caudle, before people—with your wife in the room!"

"And Miss Prettyman—I won't hold my tongue. I will talk of Miss Prettyman: who's she, indeed, that I shouldn't talk of her? I suppose you think she sings? What do you say? She sings like a mermaid? Yes, very—very like a mermaid: for she never sings, but she exposes herself. She might, I think have chosen another song."

"I have somebody indeed; as if I didn't know who was meant by that 'somebody'; and all the room knew it, of course; and that was what it was done for—nothing else."

"However, Mr. Caudle, as my mind's made up, I shall say no more about the matter of night, but try to go to sleep."

"And to my astonishment and gratitude," writes Caudle, "she kept her word."

The Longest Ladder in the World.
On approaching the roads of James Town, in the island of St. Helena, your attention is attracted by an enormous ladder, that extends from the town beneath to a fort directly over the town, on the summit of a hill 800 feet high. On inquiry, I found that sentinels were placed both below and above, for the purpose of preventing any one ascending or descending without an order from the town major. This regulation was adopted in consequence of the number of accidents, attended with fatal consequences, that had occurred. Together with a companion, after dinner, I rambled down to the guard house, and having found the town major there, we obtained an order to permit our ascent.

The ladder is composed of steps more than three feet in width, and some four inches in breadth, firmly fastened in sides of great strength. On either side is a hand rail, of such a width that you can conveniently lay a hand on either side. The steps are upward of 18 inches apart, and great numbers of them much decayed. At regular distances are small seats for resting places. On one side, without the ladder, a description of slide has been formed, along which pulleys are fixed, for the purpose it would seem, of raising anything from the town beneath, or lowering from the fort above. The face of the hill, against which the ladder is erected, is extremely steep, so as utterly to preclude the idea of any ascent without artificial means; in places there are perfect precipices, the rocks completely overhanging.

At the bottom we found no sentry, and so proceeded to ascend at once, but had not attained above the height of one hundred feet when we heard a voice hailing us, and perceived a sentry calling on us to return, who in his walk had been concealed from us when below by an intervening projection. Down we had to go, and having shown our pass, and satisfied the Cerberus, commenced our ascent again. At first we proceeded rapidly, but soon found that not to answer, the height of each step causing considerable exertion. More slowly then we moved along, attained the third resting place, where we seated ourselves, and turned to view the town beneath, with its narrow streets and confined situation, covering, as it were, between the mighty hills that seemed to press it on either side.

Aloft we turned our eyes, anxiously wishing ourselves at the top, but we had the best part of the ascent yet to accomplish, and to our task we once more went. As we attained a greater height, we found the steps getting more and more out of repair, in some places two or three steps together broken, so that we had to clamber up the best way we could. On, on we went, with alternate rests; the town, the bay and the shipping beneath gradually became more minute, the moving bodies seeming almost mites. When we reached within a hundred feet of the top, the unusual fatigue almost overpowered us—the dizzy height so affected us that we felt as if we could scarce preserve ourselves from falling—we were persevered, and did succeed in reaching the top.

A moment later one human being would have passed into another world. My companion, who was before me, had scarce passed the gate at the top, when he fainted completely overcome, and he afterward declared to me, that for the last hundred feet, or so, nothing prevented his physical energies from being overcome by the fatigue and the position he was in, but the immediate prospect of reaching a place of safety. Many lives have been lost on this ladder, particularly those of passengers, whose curiosity induced to attempt the ascent. The artillerymen and garrison of the fort are not, however, used to going up and down, exempt from casualties, and it was only the very week before my visit to St. Helena that an artilleryman was killed in attempting to descend the ladder against time for a wager. Ladder Hill fort completely hangs over the bay; it is of great strength, and commands the roadstead beneath.

In the batteries are mounted generally 18 twenty-four and thirty-two pounders, but there are some few guns of a larger calibre. A singular accident happened a few years previous on this battery. A passenger from one of the ships in the bay had ascended to the fort, and looking from the ramparts of one of the batteries, perceived his vessel beneath, and thought he could reach her with a stone, but in his attempt to do so, overbalanced himself and fell from the awful height, being dashed literally to pieces in the fall. After passing an hour at the fort, we descended, but by the road, which is cut in a zigzag manner in the side of the hill. [From "Reminiscences of a Nine Years' Travel," in the Liverpool Times.]

A Delicate Lady.—Mrs. Spriggs will you be helped to a piece of the turkey? "Yes, my dear Mr. Simpson, I will." "What part would you prefer, my dear Mrs. Spriggs?" "I will take a couple of the legs, some of the breast, the side bones, some filling, and a few dumplings, as I feel very unwell to-day." Simpson fainted, and when he came to himself he called for the market basket.

Laziness.—It is very astonishing that we publish men for drunkenness, swearing, lying and the ordinary branches of thieving, and let every one go free; though guilty of the crime of laziness the cause of most of the rascality and misery in this world.—Agriculturist

LETTERS FROM EUROPE.

By N. P. WILLIS.

"What the writer has seen of this world for twenty-four days. The passengers of the Britannia. The differences between the American and English Custom-house officers. The working classes. Female dress—Bustles—Writing against the doctor's orders, &c."

My DEAR MORRIS—All I have seen of England for the last twelve days, has been the four walls of a bed room, and, as all I saw of the world for the twelve days previous, was the interior of a packet's stateroom, I may fairly claim, like the razor grinder, to have "no story to tell." You shall have, however, what cobwebs I picked from the corners, and a phoenix had arisen from its ashes, the phoenix would have been a well compounded cosmopolite, for—did you ever see such a variety of nations in one ship's company, as this?

From England,	16	From Mexico,	1
Scotland,	6	West Indies,	1
Ireland,	3	East Indies,	3
Wales,	1	Br. Guiana,	1
Canada,	2	Gautimalla,	2
U. States,	13	Denmark,	1
France,	4	Poland,	1
Spain,	1	Germany,	9

Of the Germans, 2 were from Hanover, 2 from Hamburg, 1 from Baden, 1 from Lubec, 2 from Bremen, and 1 from Heineault. Mr. Robert Owen was one of the Scotchmen, and he was the only one on board, I fancy, for whom fame had made any outlay of trumpeting. Six clergymen (!) served as our protection against the icebergs. I doubt whether the Atlantic had, ever before, such a broad wake of divinity drawn across it. Probably, the true faith was in some one of their keepings!

I wish to ask a personal favor of all the friends of the Mirror who are in the offices of American Custom Houses, viz: that they would retaliate upon Englishmen in the most vexatious manner possible, the silly and useless impediments thrown in the way of passengers landing at Liverpool. We dropped anchor with a Custom House steamer alongside, and our baggage lay on deck two hours, [time enough to be examined twice over] before it was transferred to the government vessel. We and our baggage were then taken ashore, and landed at a Custom House. But not to be examined there! Oh, no! It must be put into carts, and carried a mile and a half to another Custom House, and there it would be delivered to us, if we were there to see it examined! We landed at ten o'clock in the morning, and with my utmost exertions, I did not get my baggage till three. The cost to me, of portage, fees, &c., was three dollars and a half, besides the theft of two or three small articles, belonging to my child. I was too fit to laugh, and I therefore passed the matter over to my resentments. I trust my particular share will be remembered in the coming wars of Oregon.

During the four or five hours that I was playing the hang-on to a vulgar and saucy custom-house officer at Liverpool, one or two contrasts crept in at my dull eyes—contrasts between what I had left, and what was before me. The most striking was the utter want of hope in the countenances of the working classes—the look of dogged submission and animal endurance of their condition of life. They act like horses and cows. A showy equipage goes by, and they have not the curiosity to look up. Their gait is that of tired donkeys, saving as much trouble at lightening as possible. Their mouths and eyes are wholly sensual, expressing capability of a want above food. Their dress is without a thought of more than warmth and covering, drab covered with dirt. Their voices are a half note above a grunt. Indeed, comparing their condition with the horse, I would prefer being an English horse to being an English working-man. And you will easily see the very strong contrast there is, between this picture and that of the ambitious and lively working-men of our country.

Another contrast strikes, probably, all Americans on first landing—that of female dress. The entire absence of the ornamental—in all classes below the wealthy, is particularly English and particularly un-American. I do not believe you would find ten female servants in New York without (pardon my naming it) a "bustle." Yet I saw as many as two hundred women in the streets of Liverpool, and not one with a bustle! I saw some ladies get out of carriages who were them, so that it is not because it is not the fashion, but simply because the pride (of those whose backs form but one line) does not outweigh the price of the bustle. They wore thick shoes, such as scarcely a man would wear with us, no gloves of course, and their whole appearance was that of females in whose minds never entered the thought of ornament on week days. This trifling exponent of the condition of women in England, has a large field of speculation within and around it, and the result of philosophizing on it would be vastly in favor of our side of the water.

As this letter is written on my first day of sitting up, and directly against the doctor's orders, you will give my invalid brain the credit of coming cheerfully into harness.

Yours faithfully, N. P. WILLIS.

EXECUTION BY THE GUILLOTINE.

The Parisian correspondent of the New York Daily Advertiser, describes the execution of a man, which he lately witnessed, and the instrument by which it was performed, as follows:

On a platform erected four or five feet above the ground, supported by legs, and surrounded by a railing, was a frame work rising to the height of between eight and ten feet.—Those who have witnessed the operation of a guillotine will conceive a very good idea of its action and appearance. The whole was painted red. The cutting instrument resembled a yankee hay cutter, except that it was much larger. One corner being placed lower down than the other, facilitated its operation. The axe or knife was fixed into a heavy block of metal, and drawn up nearly to the top of the frame. There it remained dull and silent, like revenge, awaiting its opportunity.

Two companies of mounted municipal guards, and one of foot, with some twenty Sergeants de ville, kept the square open till 8 o'clock, the fixed hour. In the mean time the crowd augmented, and the number of women began

to be quite numerous. One old woman was peddling about a biography of the victim, and another endeavoring to let her stands and chairs, both screaming their merchandise at the top of their voices.

At eight o'clock precisely, came the guard of cavalry, at a fast trot, surrounding the covered cart, which contained the prisoner and a priest. The vehicle was backed up to the scaffold, the door behind was opened, the priest descended, and after him the criminal. The latter mounted the scaffold, accompanied by two officers, with a firm step. He was clothed in his usual dress, a blouse of blue cloth, but without a hat. The hair was cut short, that it might form no impediment to his speedy exit from the world. The officers quickly drew the blouse over his head, and he stood exposed with naked shoulders. He then began to scream, with the intention of making himself heard by the crowd, as I thought, but like many unaccustomed orators, ignorant how to use his voice. It might have been an exhibition of either anger or fear. In France the liberty of speech is not permitted, and he was interrupted by the officers, bending his neck and placing it in the groove destined to receive it. The collar, which was intended to check the least movement, was adjusted, and like the weight in the spile-driver on our wharves—the axe was drawn up to the top by the officers. It was instantly disengaged, and dropped, the head disengaged completely finished, he descended. Two minutes did not elapse from the time he arrived, till his head was detached from his body. Without the smallest loss of time it was tumbled into a vehicle similar to a hay cart, his body tipped in after it, a small guard escorted it beyond the barrier, and in five minutes from the entrance of the prisoner he was borne away, and the place left nearly vacant. The body was conveyed away for interment without the city, for some hour or two, to be dug up again and carried to the dissecting room for anatomical purposes.

BURYING ALIVE.

In a recent article with this heading, the Richmond Whig says: "There can be but little doubt that burying alive is much more frequent than the world supposes or has any inclination to believe." Of the truth of this terrible announcement, we have not the least doubt. Awful as it is, we have good and sufficient reason for believing it to be correct. From a personal knowledge of facts, and other good authority, we believe that many an individual whose spirit is supposed to have departed from the body, is borne away from the midst of weeping friends to the sepulchre, and left in that last and lonely repose of all men to awaken to the horrors of a situation which can neither be described or imagined. Recovered to animation and consciousness, the unfortunate sufferer has realized the dreadful truth that he has been consigned to the place of the dead a living being, and he has died in torture unknown to the millions who pass from life amid the living throngs. The Whig refers to the late distinguished Philip Doddridge, who fell into a state so precisely resembling death that life was supposed to have become entirely extinct, and preparations were about to be made for his funeral. He laid without the power of motion and with perfect consciousness, of what was going on around him. He heard his death announced, and the outburst of grief that followed, and the directions that were given to prepare him for his burial. The effect was horribly exciting, but he was compelled to endure the pain, not having the power of motion over a single muscle. He was restored by a spoonful of brandy administered by his wife, and lived some years afterwards. A case similar in many respects to that of Dr. Doddridge, occurred some years ago in this city. The wife of a clergyman was declared by his physician to be deceased, and the preparations were made for her sepulture. She was laid upon the board in her shroud, and every arrangement completed but the last for her burial. Suddenly, to the surprise of all around her and to the fright of some, she raised herself up from the board and asked to be relieved from her uncomfortable situation. We do not remember to have heard of the death of this lady, and the probability is that she is still living.

We speak with confidence in relation to our confirmed convictions that many persons are buried alive. We have seen the head of an exhumed corpse a short time after burial turned upon its side in the coffin. And this was one of three or four that we have looked upon in the process of decay which the body undergoes in the grave. And in further proof of the appalling declaration, we have the testimony of the sexton of one of the largest and most respectable congregations in this city. He is a man of the most sterling character, and his word may be relied on in the utmost confidence. In the course of his official duties he has frequently removed the corpses of the buried persons from their place of temporary repose in the public vault, to be buried in the ground. And, in doing so, his custom is to open the coffin and examine the corpse. In the course of his ministrations to the dead he has discovered that either three or five bodies, we do not now recollect which is the correct number, were turned completely over on one side—perhaps in one case the corpse has been lying breast downward. This is the experience of a single sexton, and if he has discovered, say the smaller number, three upon their sides, how greatly would the number be increased if all the sextons were in the same habit and were to make a joint report upon the subject. Surely the account would be startling of the number buried before life was extinct, if all sextons were to relate what they have the opportunity of knowing upon this fearful subject.

What we have to say further is that there is generally too great haste practised in the burial of those who are supposed to have departed this life. We are too anxious to get the dead out of our sight and out of our way. The pale corpse of even a beloved friend is hideous to us, and we seize upon the earliest possible moment to bear it away to its burial. And we seldom think when we are engaged in these solemn duties that we may be conveying a living friend to the place of the departed. To avoid an act which is so revolting to our sensibilities, and at which humanity is so terribly shocked, we should retain the bodies of our friends in possession as long as possible, and ascertain with certainty that life is extinct before we commit them to the dust.

Baltimore Sun, 25th ult.

WHIGERY EXPIRING.

From the Louisville Democrat.

When an entire race of animals is likely to become extinct, naturalists recommend some extraordinary means to save a few, as memorials of a species that once was. The entire race of modern whigs is about to pass off; and it is a subject of some consideration whether any specimens should be preserved for the edification of posterity. Some think, to be sure, that there is nothing interesting about them, and that it would be just as well to let the whole generation pass away, and leave not a trace behind. Indeed, the party themselves seem anxious to melt away unobserved, or to make quietly one of their chameleon changes—for which they have always been so remarkable—and assume gradually the colors of their opponents. We don't know any law against it, and hence cannot prevent it. Know all, then, when it may concern, that the universal harmonious whig party are about transferring themselves into democrats—or rather into cocofos, for they will not content themselves with a moderate ground. The process has already commenced. The Journal intimates that the whig party will triumph under any good administration, whether it is made by whigs or democrats. The intimation is, that the present administration has every appearance of being a good one; and hence look out for whig triumphs. The fact is, that whig movements are becoming daily more odious, and the present administration cannot successfully be assailed. Hence the whigs are preparing to slip quietly into the democratic party, and hurrah for the measures of the present administration. A United States Bank is out of the question; so that they will no longer contend for that. The Tariff will be modified; but still all duties will protect; and the whigs will say, There, now, we know that's whig policy; and, although every protective feature may be stricken out of the document, the whigs will contend that it is just what they meant, at least, that it is not free trade at last—that the locofocos wanted to abolish duties altogether, and did not succeed, for that the whigs stood firm against it. As to Texas, there is no issue about it: they say, We are now all agreed about Texas; personally, no objection—glad to see it. "Respecting Oregon, we will do just what the President may advise." We were always in favor of Oregon. England has not the shadow of a claim to that country: so said Mr. Clay long ago.

In short the whigs will find out who James K. Polk is; and as to his grandfather, they will swear that some locofoco raised that story about his being a tory, and that nobody but a locofoco ever believed it. At the end of four years, we shall see nothing of whigery, but here and there a little decency, a patch or two of nativism, and a few other of the multifariousisms which have constituted whigery. When these stand out by themselves, they will be so odious that they will deceive nobody. The whigs will swear that they never did see such ugly deformed things in all their long experience in the observation of ugliness.—There will be some delicate points for whigery to get along with; but they are good at managing; and if they are not watched, they will begin to claim the credit of all popular measures. They will tell us, that a whig introduced the resolution for annexing Texas; and that Choate was the first to demonstrate that Texas could not be annexed by treaty, and suggested the right mode of doing it. We advise the whigs that they must be a little modest; although it is very absurd to expect that they will be so. They are welcome to become democrats; but they must not claim all the democracy in the world. They may still "feel a lively interest in the progress of the latter-day saint's," but they must not foist the matter into politics. They may protect kid gloves and Cologne water; we shall not be particular about those matters; but they shant take the duty off rail-road iron. When they do start, let them be moderate, and not run things into the ground. We think they have overstepped the mark already; in promising to do whatever the President advises respecting Oregon. We have no doubt that the President will advise what is right; but still we should not promise our support beforehand. Our neighbor of the Journal must drop the decency before he can be admitted as an advocate of democracy. He need not suppose that because he has got the post office printing, he is thereby invited to change parties. He will have to dip seven times in the Ohio before he is purified from his miscellaneous sins.

The Natives the cause of Lemons being dear.—The Philadelphia Ledger relates the following "good one." An Irishman, a vendor of lemons, yelled "cheap Jimmy," stepped into a Hotel on 4th street, the proprietor of which is well known as a staunch native, and a gentleman of sterling worth, willing at all times to encourage honest industry, even though it appears in a foreign garb—what's the price of Lemons, Jimmy? "Sixty-two and a half cents a dozen, sir." "Sixty-two and a half cents a dozen?" exclaimed the landlord; "why Jimmy, that's rather dear for lemons." "I know it, sir," replied Jimmy, "and the natives are to blame." "The natives! how do you make that out?" "Easy enough, sir; haven't I five of them at home, there in Washington street, to clothe and feed?" The landlord, struck with the truth of Jimmy's answer, readily gave the price asked, being convinced that it was of the first importance to encourage "foreign" importations if you wish to increase domestic manufactures.—N. Y. Sun.

To Preserve Milk.—At this warm season, it may be interesting to some of our readers to know that Johnson, in his Agricultural Chemistry, says: "An easy way of preserving milk or cream sweet for a long time, or removing the sourness when it has already come on, is to add to it a small quantity of the common soda, pearl ash, or magnesia of the shops. Enough is added, when a little of the milk poured into boiling water no longer throws up any curd. If milk be introduced into bottles, be them well corked, put into a pan with cold water, and gradually raised to the boiling point, and after being allowed to cool, be taken out and set away in a cool place, the milk may be preserved perfectly sweet for upwards of half a year."

An old bachelor having been laughed at by a party of pretty girls, told them they were small potatoes. "We may be small potatoes," replied one of them, "but we are sweet ones!"

THE JOURNAL.

Friday, August 8, 1845.

WHAT WILL BE THE RESULT IN NORTH CAROLINA?

On yesterday, North Carolina, our own old North State, elected nine members of Congress to represent her in the Legislature of the Union. The last representation consisted of five Democrats and four Whigs. Has this state of things been changed by the vote of yesterday? We hope and think it has. In the first, or mountain district, represented by Clingman, although there are three whigs running, we expect there will be no change. The Federal majority is so large that they can afford to do as they please. We do hope, however, for the honor of the old North State, and of the whole South, that Thomas L. Clingman will be left at home. The confederate and co-laborer of John Quincy Adams ought not to represent even the Federalists of North Carolina.

In the second, or Salisbury district, represented in the 28th Congress, by Daniel M. Barringer, one of the most spirited contestants in the State has been going on, and we have the strongest hopes that we will make a Democratic gain. The gallant Charles Fisher, the Democratic candidate, has labored with a spirit and a zeal which we think will give Mr. Barringer leave of absence from Washington for the next two years. The Federal majority is not large, and all our accounts from the district assure us that it has been overcome by the untiring exertions of the gallant Fisher.

In the third district, there will be no change. David S. Reid, the present talented Democratic representative, has been re-elected over his opponent, McMillan. Of this we feel certain.

The fourth, or Deberry's district, is so thoroughly and unmitigatedly Federal, that we need say no more of it, than that there is a slow race going on between Jonathan Worth and Alfred Dockery, both Feds. As the woman said when her husband and the bear were fighting, we don't care much which whips. We believe we had rather, if we have any choice, that the pompous General would be left at home.

The 5th, or metropolitan district, recently represented by Gen'l Saunders, will again send a good Democrat to Washington. Our gallant young leader, Mr. Dobbin, of Cumberland, will lead his opponent, from six hundred to a thousand votes.

In our own, the 6th, or Wilmington district there will of course be no change. Despite all the electioneering tricks and vile slanders which have been resorted to, to injure Gen'l McKay, we are confident that, instead of any reduction in our majority, we shall do better for Gen. McKay than we have ever done before. And more, the result will show, that even the whigs don't approve of the course pursued by Mr. Meares. We now predict, that when the returns come in, they will demonstrate the fact that Mr. Meares has not received the whig vote of the district. Stick a pin there.

In the 7th, or Halifax district, there is no change. The present able Democratic representative, J. R. J. Daniel, has, no doubt, been re-elected by an increased majority. The manner in which things have been conducted in the 8th, or Edgecombe district, has pained us deeply, and we will await the returns with considerable anxiety. Our candidate has been most vilely slandered and abused, not only by his opponents, but by those who have hitherto styled themselves Democrats. The duel which he fought with Dimmock, we fear has injured him a good deal. We entertain some fears, but hope that they may be groundless. If Clark is beaten, there are some individuals in that district, who call themselves Democrats, but who deserve to be avoided and spurned by the party, even more than the most rancorous Federalists.

The 9th, or Edenton district, has been Federal, but from the accounts which we have recently had from that quarter, we have strong hopes that Mr. Biggs is elected. If so, this is a gain.

We have thus given a rapid review of the political field, with our own notions as to the result of yesterday's battle. We think, on the whole, that we have gained a member; at any rate, we have held our own. By next number we shall have a good many of the returns, and will spread them before our readers.

The Closing Scene.

The candidates met for the last time at Elizabethtown, in Bladen, on Monday last, the fourth. We will not again enter into a detailed account of the speeches, as the contest is over; and besides, as a matter of course, the topics discussed were the same, or nearly the same, as at other meetings during the campaign. We were really glad to see so many of the people of Bladen present on the occasion. There were at least 500 on the ground. It is an evidence that the people take an interest in the affairs of their country. According to agreement, Mr. Meares led off in a speech of an hour. The very same story that we had heard on every other occasion, but we thought not near so well told. He seemed to feel conscious, when too late, that the course he had adopted, was one which could neither benefit himself nor his party. All that confident boldness of manner with which he commenced the contest, seemed to be exhausted. A dread of the people's fiat hung heavy on his head. His speech was lame, bald and disjointed. But the fatigues of the campaign may have produced this result. Gen. McKay in his reply, was calm, cool and

collected, as he has been on every occasion. He defended and explained his course whilst in Congress, with a clearness and a distinctness which carried conviction home to the heart of every man, not entirely blinded by prejudice. He devoted a portion of the time allotted to him, to the discussion of the great questions which divide the Democratic from the Federal party. But we will not go into detail. The General spoke two hours. When Mr. Meares rose to reply, we were sorry to see that most of the people left. This was not confined to the Democrats. The members of both parties left. They had listened patiently for three hours, and we suppose had become wearied. The discussion redounded to the advantage of Gen'l McKay, and for the correctness of this opinion, we are willing to abide the verdict delivered at the ballot-box on yesterday. The miserable, pitiful charges which have been marshalled with such bitterness against Gen'l McKay, have only served to arouse his old Democratic friends, and we give it as our firm conviction, that they have made for him many more warm friends than he had at the beginning of the canvass. The Democracy of Bladen is as firm and unflinching as it ever was, and we know we shall hear a good account from that county.

The Chronicle complains that the people would not listen to Mr. Meares at Long Creek. They did listen for a while; but it was such an up hill business that they soon got tired. But why didn't Mr. Meares take the first speech. General McKay made this proposition to him, and at the same time told him that as it was then late, (1 o'clock,) he (Mr. Meares) would find it difficult to get the people to listen to him, after he (General McKay) would get through. Why didn't Mr. Meares come to the ground sooner and not keep both General McKay and the audience waiting during nearly two hours? and, then if he wanted to be heard why didn't he make the first speech? When General McKay got through it was four o'clock and the people who had been there all day were tired. Again, why did both parties leave Mr. Meares at Bladen? This is a delicate matter, and we leave Mr. Meares' friends to answer it. The people of Long Creek were as quiet and orderly on the 28th of last month, as we have ever seen the same number on any other occasion or at any other place.

A New Market House.

Now that we can devote our attention to local matters, with more convenience than we have been able to do for some time back, we propose to respond to the calls made in another quarter, for the improvement of the appearance of a very essential business of our town. The heading of this article conveys, at a glance, the subject upon which we are about to speak. In the first place, then, it is computed by the best of judges, that our town contains from 6000 to 8000 inhabitants. Out of this number, the greater portion have to resort to the market for their daily supplies of the necessities of life. We have heard considerable talk about erecting a new and larger building than the one now situated at the foot of Market street. We cordially agree with those who first brought this subject before the public; and, would urge with all our might, the erection of the building. It is a matter of little moment to us, where the site for the market should be. We presume those who might have control of the matter, would be guided by the voice of our citizens in this respect, in order to make it as convenient, for every class, as possible. Much has been said, too, about the cost. We look upon this as a matter of but small consideration, when we take into view the conveniences that would evidently follow from a well regulated market. Let us look a moment at our sister town, Newbern; her market is a credit to her citizens. There, every body knows where to go to find every thing in the Provision line, the surrounding country affords. What a difference in the organization of the markets in these two towns! Here, we have to go from one street to another, and from one cart to another, to buy the least necessary of life, and the time lost in thus running about, is, in many instances, worth the article purchased—and very often then, you are able to get only what the negroes have left, after picking out the best. This is particularly the case with regard to fresh fish. If there is any ordinance compelling vendors to carry their products to the Market-house to sell, we have never heard of its being enforced since we have lived here. We speak of these things because we believe them to be a disgrace to so prosperous a town as Wilmington. We go, with all our heart, for the erection of a suitable building, and, then, we go for the best sort of market regulations; and we go for enforcing them to the strict letter of the law. Let the thing be commenced right and rigidly conducted, under the supervision of a market inspector, appointed by the Commissioners, and we will venture to say that our town will present as respectable an appearance as any in the State, so far as respects a "good market."

But we will not dwell, lest we might be accused of "abusing the institutions of Wilmington," since it has lately been discovered that we have no interest in the welfare and prosperity of the place.

To Correspondents.—The poetical effusion of "Sol. Smith" is in type, but is unavoidably crowded out to-day. It shall appear next week.

THE TARIFF.

We extract the following plain, sensible, and well timed article from the New York Evening Post, of the 28th ult. We would call the attention of our readers to it, and particularly that of the mechanic and farmer:

It is some time since we made a promise to the "Tribune" to give him an occasional echo of the murmurings from the agricultural portion of the country, against the iniquities of the tariff of 1842. He knows the faith of the "Post" on this subject so well, that it would not be worth while to repeat to him arguments of our own, or even to state again facts which occur under our own knowledge in this commercial metropolis; for he would tell us that, although the interests of the city are decidedly for free trade, yet the expression of that opinion would be merely local. If we assume that commerce will thrive best when left free and unshackled, he would reply that commerce is but one of the leading interests of the country, and one inferior in the estimate of Congress to the manufacturing interest, which cannot exist, according to his theory, without protection.

In that case, to conduct the argument fairly, we must call in a third party—the farmers.

In one of our exchange papers, the following comparative table of taxes is given:

ARTICLES.	By the Farmer.
Hides, 5 per ct.	Leather, 30 per ct.
Livestock, 5 per ct.	Livestock, 25 per ct.
Wool, 5 per ct.	Woolens, 25 to 60 per ct.
Raw silks, 50 cts. per lb.	Manufact'd, \$2 50 per ct.
Brass, crude—free.	Manufactured brass, 10 per ct.—in kettle, 12 per ct.

Hemp, 30 to 32 per ct.	Ship cordage, 100 to 130 per ct.
Cotton, 25 to 33 per ct.	Cotton baggings, 50 to 80 per ct.
Flax, 7 to 9 per ct.	Cotton cloths, 80 to 120 per ct.
Wood, rough, 20 per ct.	Flax manufactured, 25 to 30 per ct.
or free.	Wood manufactured, 30 per ct.

Upon this, the writer, who handles the subject with great ability, remarks: "This table might be carried on much further, but time and space will not permit. Three of the above articles, to wit: hides, hemp, and cheap wool, imported by the manufacturers, amount to about \$4,000,000, paying a duty of about \$200,000; while an equal amount of cheap cotton cloths, imported by the farmer, would pay a duty of more than \$2,000,000, or more than ten times as much."

"I will now give you a few articles which will show you the injustice of this tariff in its true light. The following articles, used by the manufacturers, are taxed under this tariff free of duty: models of machinery; berries and nuts, used in dyeing; vegetables used in dyeing; all dye-woods in sticks, used in dyeing; barilla and Brazil wood; burl, stones, unwrought; cochineal; madder; sumach, &c. And the following articles, used by the farmers and laborers, are taxed as follows: cotton cloths, 30 to 120 per ct.; handkerchiefs, 132 per ct.; cotton gundy, 100 per ct.; clothing, ready-made, 50 per ct.; lead, 186 to 243 per ct.; pig iron, 45 to 72 per ct.; coal, 146 per ct.; molasses, 51 per ct.; pepper, 130 per ct.; salt, 80 to 144 per ct.; brown sugar, 71 per ct.; nails, 70 per ct.; bright trace-chains, 114 per ct.; log-chains, 160 per ct.; &c. I wish I had space to contrast a greater number of these articles, and show the difference made between the rich and the poor."

With regard to that portion of the iniquitous tariff, which, under the guise of minimum duties, perpetrates a gross fraud upon the people of this country, we avail ourselves of the remarks coming from an agriculturist, conveying our own well-known opinions on this matter more forcibly than we can state them ourselves.

One clause of the tariff says that all cotton cloths that are not of the value of 20 cents per square yard, shall be valued at 20 cents, and a duty of 30 per ct. laid on this twenty. All those of 30 cts. and over shall be taxed 30 per ct. on the price. Calicoes are to be rated at 30 cts., instead of 20, and tariffed in the same manner. This is called a minimum duty. It should be called a defrauding duty. It abstracts from the pockets of the people their hard earnings, and yet keeps them in ignorance as to the real amount, as well as to the manner in which it is done. At first sight, you may probably not see the snare so artfully laid by designing politicians; but examine it a little, and light will break upon you. You see that there are six cts. tariff on the square yard of all cotton cloths of twenty cts. and under per yard; the tariff is equal on the yard, but most unequal in value. Cotton cloths are bought in the East, and sold in this country at two cents per yard. Well, if this tariff were enforced, it would have to pay a duty of 300 per ct. that at three cts., 200 per ct.; that at four cts., 150 per ct.; that at five cts., 120 per ct.; that at six cts., 100 per ct.; that at eight cts., 75 per ct.; that at ten cts., 60 per ct.; that at fifteen cts., 40 per ct.; while that at twenty cts. and upwards, would pay only 30 per ct. Calicoes and silks are tariffed on the same principles. Now, who buys the fine, and who the coarse articles? Those who are wealthy, and able to pay, buy the fine articles, whilst those who are poor have to buy the coarse. Here it is, then. The wealthy have to pay a duty of 30 per ct. on what they buy, while the poor have to pay a duty ranging from 20 to 300 per ct.!

It is acknowledged on all sides that the manufacturing interest is in a very flourishing condition, and the agriculturists are barely enabled to support their families by unskilled toil. Neither class, as we maintain, is entitled to protection in the tariff sense of the word; yet what can be more grossly unjust than the protection of that interest which thrives by a tax on that portion of the population which is starving?

"We find (says the authority from whom we quote) by the census of 1840, that there are in the United States 165,032 persons engaged in manufacturing the articles protected or favored by the present tariff, with a capital of \$197,200,304, producing manufactures to the value of \$224,643,176 per annum; giving the average product of each hand \$885, and being a profit of \$118 on every \$100 of capital invested. We also find, by the same source, that there are 3,717,556 persons engaged in agriculture or farming, with a capital of \$1,500,000—see his speech, February 7 and 1844.) producing a profit to each hand of \$213, and a profit of \$62 on every \$100 of capital invested. With these facts before us, is it not too much for patience herself to endure, to hear these manufacturers still calling out for protection? But, pray, protect them from what? From a foreign enemy? No. From robbers and plunderers? No. What then? From the farmer's having the privilege of buying cheap. This is the protection for which they are calling so loudly. Will you, the farmers of the country, permit their call to be favorably answered? Shall political names so sway you, as to make you forget your own interests and those of your country? God forbid!

"But let us take another view of this tariff.—The average duty on protected articles is 30, probably 40 per ct. We import of these to the value of about \$50,000,000, giving some \$20,000,000 of revenue into our treasury. Our manufacturers produce of similar articles about the worth of \$240,000,000. Now it is evident that the 30 per ct. laid on our imports enables the manufacturer to raise the price of their articles just 30 per ct. like-wise. Thirty per ct. on \$240,000,000 will just make \$72,000,000 that the manufacturers make by this tariff. They have to make it out of some class, and who but the farmers pay it? This tariff, then, takes \$72,000,000 per annum from the class whose average labor is worth only \$213 per annum, and gives it to that class whose average labor is worth \$885! It takes \$72,000,000 from the class whose profits on capital is only 52 per ct.,

and gives it to the class whose profit is 118 per ct. It takes \$72,000,000 from the 3,717,556, and gives it to the 165,032."

In several of the papers published in the farming districts, every item of intelligence, which bears upon the actual operation of the tariff, will be found copied with great eagerness. The "News" the other day published the following apt little table, which is every letter of it true. Truth, however, is proverbially slow-coached, and is but now reaching some parts of the country, where error, with her seven-leagued boots, arrived some two years since.

The following are specimens of the present duties:

The poor, who consume salt, in any of its numerous preparations, pay a tax of 75 per ct. on every particle used. The factory stock-owner, after getting 30 per ct. dividends, buys champagne wine, and is taxed 12 per ct. only. The workman, who buys a cotton shirt, is taxed 50 per ct. The manufacturer, whose wealth makes him afford a linen shirt, is taxed 25 per ct.

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The Argus, published at Madison, Wisconsin Territory, claims as a true doctrine—which every democratic paper in the world ought to advocate—that a tariff, not only as a means of "protection," but as a system of taxation for the support of the government, is the most outrageously unjust and unequal system of taxation which could well be devised, and one which, in our country, would not be submitted to for a single year, if its practical operation were properly understood.

It does not, however, suggest any other means of raising a revenue, which shall be more direct; and we confess we have not yet been able to see any mode of supporting the government, which is so much better than the one under which it has existed, as to warrant the risk and experiment of a trial.

The Cincinnati Enquirer thus happily disposes of one of the stale arguments of the tariff orators, who maintained that the farmers could have some of the best cold cuts from the tariff feast: "Heavy calico.—A whig candidate for Congress in Indiana, in support of the tariff, argued to the farmers that one of the cotton mills of Massachusetts alone, in one year, used two hundred thousand barrels of flour for starch. On examination of the amount of its manufacture, it was ascertained that each yard of calico would have to weigh eight pounds. How dare the locos repeat such a tariff—the farmer's tariff?"

These and a thousand other indications of the times cannot be mistaken. The tariff system only exists by a vice in legislation, in opposition to the natural sense of justice and of right. But it was brought into existence by a combination of causes which has ceased. By a unity of political influence and monopolies, by a studied perversion of the truth, by false promises to the farmers, and appeals to popular prejudices, a false legislation was created, which is no longer supported by those who combined to create it. It falls to pieces of itself; and, on the contrary, the democratic party, now in the ascendancy, and ever ready to unite upon principles, having disposed of all minor differences, is ready to rally around the standard of liberty, in act as well as in thought and speech.

Such is the dawn which we see beyond the little clouds of faction and place, which have bet by the ears the small politicians and pressers of the present day.

Revenue Laws.

We cut out the following letter, from Mr. Walker, for publication, three weeks since, but owing to the pressure of other matter of more immediate interest to our readers, we laid it aside for "a more convenient day." It will be seen that the Secretary touches upon some new and important cases under the Tariff Act. But the letter will speak for itself:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
July 11th, 1845.

SIR:—The naval officer at New York having, under date of the 5th inst., submitted, for the consideration and decision of the department, the subject of interest chargeable by law on failure to pay the duties accruing on merchandise, in cash, I have to communicate, for your government, the following views and instructions on the subject:

"By the 13th section of the tariff act of the 30th of August, 1842, the duties imposed on all imported merchandise are required to be paid in cash. As it has long since been judiciously settled, that duties accrue on importation—that is to say, so soon as the goods are brought within any port, with the intention of being unladen and sold there—it legitimately follows as a consequence, that if the duties are not paid at the time they accrue, interest attaches and runs from that period until the duties are paid by the importer or owner, or are realized in the mode indicated by the law. The date and the entry of the vessel would, therefore, ordinarily fix the time when interest on the duties commences; but an exception to this rule occurs, by reason of the privilege accorded by law, in allowing fifteen or twenty working days, dependent on the tonnage of the vessel, for discharging her cargo. Consequently, importers are at liberty, at any time within these specified periods, to make entry of their goods; and, on doing so, and paying the duties in cash, or by a deposit of money with the collector, deemed adequate to cover the actual duties on ascertainment, no interest accrues in such cases."

"When the owner, importer, or consignee, chooses to avail himself of the indulgence allowed by the section before mentioned, & suffers his goods to go into public store, there to remain for the period of sixty or ninety days, as the case may be, before becoming liable to be sold for the duties, the party must, nevertheless, make entry of his goods before they are carried to the public stores, and a permit or order for the storage of the goods should be given as usual in other cases. If, at any time within the periods before stated, or prior to the sale, the party comes forward and pays the duties, interest is chargeable from the date of the entry made at the time the goods were stored. So, where goods are sold in pursuance of the 13th section of the act, to make up the duties, interest runs from the date of the last mentioned entry."

"Before considering the provisions of the 13th section, it is proper to remark, that the utmost indulgence in regard to any imported merchandise contemplated by the act of 1842, is simply a forbearance to sell to realize the duties, for the periods of sixty and ninety days, before indicated. Hence it is manifest, that the 13th section contemplates this restriction; and, consequently, in its repealing clause, annuls so much of the 56th section of the act of 2d March, 1799, as allows unclaimed merchandise to remain in public store for the term of nine months before coming liable to be sold for duties; otherwise, the owner, importer, or consignee, by merely refusing or omitting to come forward, and enter the goods on importation, could have them deposited in public store, and the United States kept out of the duties for the space of nine months. This is deemed to be contrary to the intention and policy of the law, and cannot be sanctioned."

"Unclaimed goods referred to in the act, are considered to be such, where the owner,

importer, or consignee, fails to proclaim himself at the custom-house at the time of the entry of the vessel, or before her cargo is discharged. All such goods must be lodged in the public stores, there to remain for the period of sixty or ninety days, as the case may be, with the exception of those of a perishable nature, as provided in the law; and at the expiration of these periods, respectively, said goods are to be sold, and the proceeds disposed of in the manner prescribed in the section referred to. Interest, in all such cases, is chargeable from the date of the entry of the vessel in which imported.

"The portion of goods remaining after sale for the duties, under the 13th section, must be returned to the public stores, there to remain until claimed or sold for storage. Such sales for storage are, as usual, to be made periodically, viz: at the expiration of nine months."

"The public sales of goods under the 13th and 13th sections, should be made within the first thirty days succeeding the expiration of the periods before referred to; and due notice of such sales must be published in two or more of the public newspapers having the most extensive circulation at your port, daily, for the space of ten days prior to the sale."

"I am, very respectfully,
"Your obedient servant,
"R. J. WALKER,
"Secretary of the Treasury."

"C. W. LAWRENCE, Esq.,
Collector of the Customs, New York."

(FOR THE JOURNAL.)

Wilmington, N. C., August 4th, 1845.

We, the undersigned, passengers and crew from the schr. Erie, Capt. Wilson, having seen a card,* (copied from the "Charleston Patriot," published by Messrs. G. H. Eaton, of Savannah, Ga., and James Corbett, of Charleston, reflecting on the conduct of Capt. Wilson at the time the "Erie" was run into by the Steamer Vanderbilt, Capt. Marshall, do hereby testify that we saw nothing in the conduct of Capt. Wilson unbecoming a man, or the station he occupied; and that Captain Wilson, having done all that possibly could have been done to prevent the collision, was not in the least to blame.

In hastening on board the Steamerboat, Capt. Wilson did nothing more than all on board would have done, had the Boat not been so soon out of their reach.

It is not at all surprising that gentlemen knowing nothing of the usual consequences of a Steamerboat running into a vessel a midships, should have been "utterly astonished" at seeing persons leaving a sinking ship "immediately."

H. FENTON, passenger, Phil.
ISAAC STOW, do do
WM. L. McDONALD,
ALBERT HOWE,
ALEX. WATSON,
HENRY HANSEN.

*Published in the Journal last week.

A CARD.

Capt. Wilson appreciates the kindness of Messrs. G. H. Eaton and James Corbett, in publishing a card, in which they are not satisfied to clear Capt. Marshall of all blame in the affair, of which an account is above, but have attempted to ruin his character by attributing to him all the "inexcusable negligence" in the affair, and reflecting on his courage in leaving a sinking vessel.

Account of the Loss of the Erie,

FURNISHED BY CAPT. WILSON.

The "Erie" sailed from Musquito Inlet, Fla., 23d July, in ballast, for this Port. On the night of the 26th, about 12 o'clock, being about 25 miles N. E. of Georgetown light, made a light nearly ahead, schr. Erie steering N. E. The light proved to be that of a Steamerboat. We immediately kept the schooner off N. by W., wind being S. S. E., weather clear at the time, which left the Steamerboat broad on our weather bow, and apparently plenty of room to pass, but in nearing her we found it impossible to clear her, and was struck by the Steamer, head on, about the fore rigging, about 10 minutes past 12 o'clock, and cut down.

Capt. Wilson, 3 of the crew, and 1 passenger, jumped immediately on board the Steamer, of which proved to be the C. Vanderbilt, Capt. Marshall, from Wilmington, bound to Charleston, S. C. Capt. W. then informed Capt. M. that the mate and several passengers were left on board. Capt. M. then went in, in hail of the schooner, and understood from the mate and carpenter that the leak might be stopped sufficiently to run her ashore, the boat being then out with men endeavoring to stop the leak from the outside. Capt. W. then requested Capt. M. to put him on board, which he did, with the others who had left the schr.; the Steamer's boat returned from the schooner immediately.

On further examination of the schr., found her condition to be much worse than was at first supposed, but all hands at work, succeeded partially in stopping the leak with mattresses, &c., and with both pumps going, and bailing, kept her up and proceeded, under easy sail, direct for the land, until 10 minutes past 2, the leak increasing, and then 5 feet water in the hold, and settling fast, abandoned her and took to the boats, in seven fathom water, and landed on the beach about 6 1/2 o'clock in the morning. Capt. W. and 8 men were joined, about 10 o'clock, by the crew of the other boat, which landed 3 miles off, informing Capt. W. that 2 of the passengers and 1 of the crew had remained on board the vessel rather than risk the boat. Nothing saved but what they had on. Those who were left on board report that the schr. sunk in 20 minutes after the boat left her, her mast heads and starboard quarter being above water.

August 2d, 1845.

We learn from the Charleston papers of the 30th ult., that H. Fenton and J. Stow, passengers, and A. Watson, seaman, the three persons mentioned above as having remained upon the wreck of the Erie, were taken off by the schr. Surpass, Capt. Pugh, from Middleton, N. C., and carried to Charleston.

The Mountain District.

It seems that the celebrated Mr. Clingman, the federal candidate for Congress, has at last got opposition. The federal paper, Mr. C.'s organ, is quite wrathful about it. But we would advise him (the editor,) to take matters coolly, for Clingman's opponent—the Hon. Jas. Graham—although a federalist, is a much better friend to Southern interests than Mr. C. has proved himself to be in the halls of the House of Representatives. We hope Mr. Graham will be elected, for nothing else, the honor of the "Old North State," and particularly for his district, which has been badly represented for the last two years.

Mr. Editor.—It has long been a matter in which I have ever been deeply interested and solicitous about, viz: a Public Library. The advantages of such an institution, in a moral and literary way, would be incalculable. Situated as we are, (especially the young,) surrounded by a thousand dangerous influences, while the tenacious temptation of dissipation is apt to win us from the path of rectitude. In hours of idleness, for want of better employment, immoral amusements are sought after, and public loitering places frequently become the refuge of ennui; here we find the banes of virtue; and a secret allurements, which it requires the utmost power of resolution to triumph over. What antidote then can be provided for this corrupting tendency? What occupation or food for the mind more salutary? Look around you? do you find it in any physical object? if so, is it alike accessible to the destitute and the wealthy? Is any thing materially more to be derived from it than recreation? No; wealth may be profusely expended for amusement, but, unless it yields a reciprocal benefit, it is literally wasted. We then must resort to a Public Library, for, if time is consumed among its little but fascinating tenants, a beneficial equivalent is obtained. What more delightful than to contemplate that, while we derive pleasure and satisfaction from the perusal of a standard work, our minds are actively engaged; our imagination vividly employed; our ideas enlarged; and our faculties expanded! What more refreshing to the man of business than, in moments of leisure, to throw off the cares of the world, divest himself of commercial anxiety, and drown his spirit in the sweets of knowledge; or, what can chime away with sweeter tone the dull and protracted hours of the man of ease! What is more influential in promoting that most valuable class of persons—self-made men—whose achievements in art and science and advancement in learning, often astonish a little world, and of which so many brilliant examples can be pointed to. Can any thing be more conducive to harmony and unity of feeling; to the acquisition of a refined taste and manners; to the promotion of general intelligence; and to the inculcation of studious habits and refined morals? The opportunity of improvement equally extended, to the poor and the rich, such an institution could cherish no system that would unequally effect every part of the community. The mechanic, laborer, merchant, and all are, and should manifest themselves deeply interested in this subject. Nothing then promises to be more effective in securing these great ends than the establishment of a Public Library.

"Hec studia adolescentiam alunt, senectutem oblectant, secundas res ornant, adversis solatium et perfrugium præbent, delectant domi, non impediunt foris, peccant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur!" I know of no place where natural intelligence is more generally diffused; and, among a large portion of the inhabitants, where refined sensibility and a thirst for elegant literature is more cultivated; why then has public spirit on this point been so long dormant? Rouse up! it is time to awake your native energy! Speak Wilmington, and it shall be done! "Ask and it shall be given!" But how are we to obtain this inestimable treasure? Shall we linger inactively, in hopes that the donation of some benevolent Girard may put us in possession of the requisite means? This, though it would immortalize any individual in any community, is a vain hope, for rare is the soil that fosters such magnanimity. Probably the best method would be to resort to subscription, the amount of which, could, as a literary fund, be profitably and safely invested, and the income from it applied to purchases; or, if deemed expedient, it could be immediately and totally appropriated for a supply of works. If advisable, connected with the library, there could be a literary society, the matriculation and other funds of which, would constitute a valuable and important aid. To suppose that \$5000 or more would be contributed, is not speculative or unreasonable in the least, for, from the liberal opinions that I know are entertained by many, and have heard expressed by some, I have no doubt but that hundreds would be an individual contribution; besides, we would be certain of the support of all benevolent institutions, and all desirous for the extension of knowledge. Such then are my views, apart from all selfish motives, which, "if they are not the best, are the best I can present." Here then, through the instrumentality of your paper, would I call the attention of wiser heads than mine to this subject, hoping that, by vigorous exertion, public spirit may be enlisted, and that ere long, we may have the pleasure of seeing the offers of improvement held out to all our fellow-citizens. We would be glad to hear the views of others!

Yours respectfully,
August 3d, 1845.

BURSTED.—On Monday morning last, one of the boilers of the Steam Saw Mill, opposite our town, belonging to Messrs. Ellis & Co., exploded; fortunately no injury was sustained by any of the workmen.

Cause: we learn that on Saturday afternoon, the boilers were emptied of water, in order to clean them out, and were not filled up again. The fireman, not being aware that the boilers were empty, started his fire as usual, and screwed tight the faucets for letting off the steam, and believed every thing was right until the explosion took place. We believe no damage, except the bursting of the boiler, happened.

On the 28th ult., the schooner "Erie" arrived from the Port of Georgetown, Fla., with a cargo of lumber, &c. The vessel was damaged by a collision with the Steamer Vanderbilt, and was taken to the wharf of the Charleston Marine and Shipbuilding Company, where it is being repaired.

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Later from Mexico.

By the brig *Delina*, from Vera Cruz, arrived at New Orleans, we have dated from the capital of Mexico, up to the 28th June. The *D.* sailed from Vera Cruz on the 3d July. The New Orleans Picayune, from which paper we gather our items below, says:

"Verbally we learn that the Mexican Government was to send 20,000 men immediately to the frontier of Texas. Where these men were to be raised is a poser of itself, but where the means to procure money enough even to start them on such a fool's errand, is even a greater mystery, unless British gold is at the bottom. We give this rumor as we received it, and in the meantime proceed to such matters as we find in our files.

"Not a word is said in the papers of the capital about a war with the United States. Some of the secret sessions of the Senate may have been occupied with the subject, but nothing is divulged.

"On the 20th of June a decree of Gen. Herrera was promulgated, but dated the 16th, in which he formally calls an extra session of Congress, to convene on the 1st inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration—1st, Constitutional Reforms; 2d, a revision of the acts of the Provisional Government; and 3d, subjects now pending the action of the Chambers, especially those of the United States and Texas.

"This indicates clearly enough that Mexico has not yet determined what line of policy to pursue towards us. The country is so distracted by divisions amongst its leading politicians and military men, that the Government is unable to concentrate public opinion upon any fixed plan of operations. The people clamor for war and the integrity of the soil of the republic, whilst the leaders, or most of them, are looking after their personal aggrandizement.

"We alluded in a former number to certain rumors about raising additional troops. This project has now assumed a distinct form. It is proposed to enlist a large number of recruits, under the name of 'Volunteer Defenders of the Laws,' to be distinct from the regular army, although organized on the same footing as to discipline, &c. This force is to be subject exclusively to the local civil authorities, each volunteer having the privilege to serve in the infantry or cavalry. As Congress has not yet passed this project into a law, we do not think it necessary to occupy ourselves with its details. The Committee on Military Affairs in the House, have also reported a plan for the complete reorganization of the regular army; but this, too, has not yet received the sanction of Congress. It is apparent, nevertheless, that the eyes of Mexicans are open to the necessity of providing further securities for domestic tranquility, and for giving more compactness and force to the national troops.

"The news of the revolution of Tabasco was announced in the city of Mexico on the 28th ult. The *Siglo Diez y Nueve*, itself the eloquent advocate of Federation, pronounces the affair the most absurd of all military outbreaks, and adds that the unanimous indignation of the Republic is the only feeling it will excite."

PERSECUTION OF AMERICAN CITIZENS ALREADY COMMENCED IN MEXICO.

Mazatlan, 23d April, 1855.

On the 18th inst., considerable excitement was caused in this place, occasioned by a body of artillery-men marching through the principal streets, towards the Custom House. On their arrival at that place, the officer in command received orders from the Collector of the Aduena Terrestre, to accompany one of the clerks of the said office with Sestigos, and lay a forced embargo at the point of the bayonet, on the property of the only two American Houses in the place, Parrott & Co., and Mott, Talbot & Co., to satisfy a demand for duties caused by a law of the State of Sinaloa, 1834, which law was annulled in 1837, by the tariff of that year, and from that date up, to a few days previous to the date of this, the Custom House had never demanded from any house such duties.

The house of Parrott & Co., of course, was embargoed, on property to the amount of \$315,000 to satisfy the claim, only amounting to about \$34,000, after which the troops were marched to the house of Messrs. Mott, Talbot & Co., with the object of laying an embargo on their property, but Capt. Hope, of H. B. M. frigate *Thalia*, interfered, and prevented the embargoes being laid, one of the partners of the said firm being a British subject.

Mr. Parrott, who for many years has been our Consul at Mazatlan, suffered with much patience the indignity to his person, and as the diplomatic relations between the United States and Mexico are suspended, he has no resource in seeking redress from the Mexican Government, and very properly called in the French Consul to witness the proceedings, which are illegal and unjust from the commencement, as no judge or competent authority in the place had passed sentence, or judgment, in any shape or form, on the proceedings. Mr. Parrott has gone before the French Consul and made out his protest, to be settled with the other difficulties now pending with Mexico. There are at Mazatlan nearly a dozen importing houses, and notwithstanding, not a single demand has been made by the Collector against them for duties; having, as it appears, determined to take his revenge out of the Americans.

Many respectable citizens seeing these scandalous proceedings, have used their influence to conciliate matters. It is proper to remark that in the year 1834, this State passed a law imposing a duty on foreign goods imported, of one-eighth part of the import duties, to defray the expenses of the State. This duty was paid up to 1837, when the tariff of that year took effect, and the Central System of Government was established, the State Governments were abolished; the General Government abolished all the rights of the States to make and enforce laws. It appears that all the duties have long since been paid, agreeable to the tariff of 1837, which was a general disposition of the Supreme Government.

April 24th.—The Prefecto of the Fort has addressed a letter to the Governor of the State, complaining in strong terms against the violent and unjust proceedings against the Americans, and very properly pointed out that they were caprices of the Collector, and from the concourse of people who were present, it was sufficient to disturb the peace of the port, and bring on the country a war.

April 25th.—The embargo on the property of the American Consul has not been raised, notwithstanding a meeting has taken place to resist the payment and suffer his property to be sold. A military force was again demanded for laying the embargo on Mott, Talbot & Co.'s property, but it was wisely refused. Overtures have been made to the Consul, that if he would address a letter to the *Gefe Superior de Hacienda*, his property would be released, but he has refused, and is determined to let the matter take its course.

Other outrages will follow.

Yours in haste, X. Y. Z.

From the N. O. Bee, 29th ult.

By the arrival of the steamship *McKim*, Capt. Phillips, from Galveston, we have received regular files of Galveston and Houston papers, to the 23d inst., they do not, however, contain any thing of importance. The Texans are in daily expectation of the arrival of the troops from the United States. With respect to the Convention to frame a State Constitution, we extract the following from the *Telegraph* of the 23d:

"All the members of the Convention, we understand, are now in Austin. The different committees are busily at work. Some reports have been made at the last accounts, and it is probable that by this time the whole plan of a State Constitution is before the Convention. From the assiduity displayed by the members, and the harmony in which the business is conducted, it is thought that the work will be completed before the middle of August."

"The following is a complete list of the officers of the Convention:

Thos. J. Rusk, President.

J. H. Raymond, Secretary.

Thos. Green, 1st Assistant Secretary.

J. M. Swisher, 2d "

J. Neely, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Wm. Cockburn, Door Keeper.

Rev. Wm. Haynie, Chaplain.

Geo. Fisher, Interpreter.

"We learn from Austin that the vacancy occasioned in the Convention by the resignation of Judge Mills, Deputy from Red River county, in consequence of ill health, has been filled by the election of P. C. Bagby, Esq., over Major C. De Morse. The contested election between Judge Ochiltree and Mr. Taylor, of Navarro county, has been determined in favor of the former."

Late Foreign News.

The British steamer *Cambria*, Captain Jenkins, arrived at Boston, on Wednesday-30th ult., bringing Liverpool dates to the 19th ult. The *C.* made the trip from Liverpool to Boston, (although she was detained half a day by fog,) in eleven days and five and a half hours, thus proving herself to be the fastest steamer that has ever yet crossed the Atlantic. This trip is said to be twenty hours shorter than the quick passage of the *Hibernia*, which arrived September 1, 1844, and two and a quarter hours shorter than the last passage of this same vessel, on the 1st July last. The *Cambria* brought ninety-five passengers to Halifax, and took on board eight at that port, bringing one hundred and two to Boston. The news is not of a very interesting nature, except in a commercial point of view. The markets of almost all kinds of American stuffs had undergone a decided change. Cotton had gone up fully \$d. per lb., and the sales for the two weeks preceding the sailing of the steamer, reached 140,000 bales. Trade was good in the manufacturing districts. Iron had undergone a still further reduction in price.—Parliament was dragging on to a close, without having accomplished much business.

The intelligence which has just come to hand from Algeria gives an account of the massacre of a thousand Arabs by the French. The cavern of the Dabra, where the Arabs had taken refuge, was the scene of this horrid affair. Here they were hemmed in, faggots were lighted, and the unfortunate wretches were burnt and suffocated in their place of refuge. When the cave was entered, a scene too revolting for description presented itself, about seventy persons, who were still living, expired as soon as they were brought into the open air. Eight hundred bodies had been taken out, and many remained behind. The name of the officer by whose orders this unsoldier-like massacre was consummated, is Pelissier. The affair has engendered much surprise, and no small amount of indignation.

We have given, in another column, an account of a massacre at New Zealand, arising out of a collision between the natives and the Europeans. The latter had been routed from the Bay of Islands, their property destroyed, and many valuable lives lost.—*Wilmington & Smith's European Times*, July 19.

The French papers contain the particulars of an outbreak in Catalonia. Some of the small towns round Barcelona had been called upon to contribute their levy of men to the army. This district, it appears, unlike the free provinces of Spain, had hitherto been free from this forced contribution, and its exaction from the cause of a general ferment, which resulted in blows, when the Government demanded a fixed sum in lieu of the men who were not forthcoming. Excesses were resorted to, and some of the agents were put to death.

At Saragosa, the Alcaldé was assassinated. At San-Andres, the authorities were dispersed with musket shots. At Molins-de-Rey, the people stopped the post, the public conveyances, and cut off all communication. At Sabadell, five leagues from Barcelona, the insurgents and the authorities commenced an open rupture; a conflict ensued, and the people lost 25 men, while many were taken prisoners. The two Queens are at Barcelona, but that place had not been visited by these displays of popular irritation. This would seem to be only the beginning at the end. The wonder is, considering the feverish state in which Spain has been of late, that the spirit of subordination has been so long preserved within legal or reasonable limits.—*Ibid.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK MARKET—Aug. 2.
Turpentine, Wilmington, soft \$2 87½ a 2 94
Washington and Newbern, 2 87½ a 2 94
Rosin, 40 a 70
Spirits Turpentine, gall. 2 25 a 2 37½
Tar, 3 12½ a 4 00
Rice, 6½ a 10
Cotton—The Cambria brings us advices from Liverpool to 19th, and from Havre to 17th ult. At Liverpool there was a continued good demand from the trade and speculators, and prices were \$d. per lb. higher. The sales for the week ended 11th July, were 65,000 bales, and 18th, 72,690—including in the last, 19,500 Upland, at \$3d. a 5d.; 25,500 Orleans, at 4d. a 6d.; and 10,700 Alabama, &c. 3d. a 5d. Fair Upland was quoted 5½d.; fair Mobile, 4½d.; and fair Orleans, 4½d. Import into Liverpool since January 1, 1,230,000 bales, against 990,000 last year. At Havre, for the fortnight ended 14th, there was great activity, an aggregate of upwards of 41,300 bales; establishing a further advance since the last steamer of 4½ a 5. Stock in Havre, July 15, 75,000 bales; and in France, June 30, 106,100 bales.

At the date of our last review, the market here was very inactive, but since the reception of the above very favorable advices from Europe, there has been more animation; and although the sales have not been large, yet the prices obtained show that the full rates of a week ago have again been realized. The sales for the week reach 3,500 bales.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine is steady, with further sales of 1500 bbls. Newbern and Washington, at \$2 87½, by weight. We notice besides, sales of 4000 bbls. Newbern Rosin, at 50 cents, adroit, and 55 delivered, and 300 bbls. North Carolina tar, selected, at \$2 37½ per lb.; common may be quoted at \$2 12½ a 2 25. Spirits Turpentine is rather quiet, with sales in lots as wanted, at 40 a 41 cents, cash, and 42, a nos.

Flour.—We quote Genesee, \$4 31½ a \$4 37½, and Michigan and Ohio, \$4 12½ a \$4 25; Genesee new \$5½; Richmond City Mills, \$5½ a \$6, delivered there; 100 bbls. on the spot, brought \$6 37½ a short time since—\$6 here, is now a fair quotation.

Rice.—There has been a steady demand, both for home use and export, at our quotations. Prime parcels are scarce, the stock being principally fair to good. The market is firm, with sales of about 500 tons, and some barrels at \$3 62½ a \$3 87½, including a few small parcels of the best at market, \$4, cash.

CHARLESTON MARKET—Aug. 2.
BACON, 5½ a 10½
COTTON—(Liv'pool class'n.)
Inferior and Ordinary, 6½ a 6½
Middling a middling fair, 7 a 7½
Fair a fully fair, 7½ a 8
Choice, — a —

GRAIN, Corn, 55 a 60
Oats, Maryland, 28 a 29
Virginia, 27 a 28
Peas, 8½ a 9

LARD, 23 a 25

NAVAL STORES—
Tar, Wilmington, 1 25 a 1 50
Turpentine, soft, — a —
Rosin, — a —
Spirits Turpentine, 45 a 48
Varnish, 23 a 25

RICE—
Ordinary to fair, 3 — a 3 12½
Good and prime, 3 25 a 3 37½
Choice, — a —

No change of a decidedly marked character has developed itself in business, since our report of the 26th ult., although there has been more enquiry for particular articles, and several small bills have been made with country buyers. The cotton market has been neglected since our last, while Rice has been in limited request, but at receding prices.

Grain.—The receipts of Corn during the week may be put down at 4400 bushels North-Carolina, a portion of which was contracted for to arrive at prices not made public, the balance, say 2000 bushels, brought 55c; upwards of 7000 bushels were also received from Maryland, and sold to dealers at 55 and 58c. per bushel. About 800 bushels *Peas* changed hands at 82c. No *Oats* have been received.

Bacon. Has become rather scarce, and holders have consequently obtained advanced rates for small lots. Shoulders and sides; the former commands 5½ a 6c, and the latter 7½ a 7c. per lb. *Extracts Courier Press Current.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Aug. 2.
The rains of the last 48 hours have given us a River this (Friday) morning. It is 11 feet, and the boats are actively engaged in making preparations to be off. The Ben Rush will leave to-day, carrying full freight; and should the water continue, will give a new aspect to our trade. There are great quantities of timber and lumber on the river in this country, which will soon go to market. Together with this, there are favorable reports as to the cotton market. The firmness of the English markets, together with the recent destruction of large quantities, and the anticipated short crop, has caused and fully sustained an advance of ½ in New York, and consequently an advance here—6½ to 7½, and firm. In other produce there has been some change. We quote flour at \$4 75 to \$5 25. Whiskey, 45c. Brandy, 45c. to 50c. Corn, 60 to 65. Wheat, 80c. Bran, 8c. North Carolinian.

MARRIED.

In Sampson county, on Tuesday the 22d inst., by W. L. Robinson, Esq., Mr. Noah Stephens, to Miss Nancy Cook. Also, on Wednesday the 23d inst., by W. O. McArthur, Esq., Mr. Daniel Boone, to Miss Elizabeth Vann. Also, on Thursday the 24th inst., by R. C. Holmes, Esq., Mr. Underwood, to Miss Elizabeth Sikes.

In Bladen county, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. Whiteford Smith, Mr. Edward Jones Bernard, of Wilmington, to Miss Ann Mary Weech, late of Mobile, Alabama, and formerly of Nassau, New Providence.

In Bladen county, on the 23d ult., by the Rev. Hugh Monroe, Duncan Murchison, Esq., to Miss Catharine McIver.

DIED.

In Columbus county, on the 31st ult., very suddenly, Col. Isaac Powell, in the 55th year of his age. He was one of the most respected citizens of the county; a man of stern integrity, and throughout his long life, active and useful.

STOLEN.

FROM the subscriber's room a few days since, a SILVER HUNTING WATCH, No. 12, 154, with maker's name, John Harrison, Liverpool, marked in it. There is engraved on the cap thus: made to order of T. W. Brown, Wilmington, N. C. A reasonable reward will be paid for its recovery. JAS. H. MILLMORE. August 8, 1845.

BETWEEN the undersigned, existing between the undersigned, under the Firm of BATTLE & COOKE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All business relating to the late Firm, will be settled by William Cooke, who will in future carry on the same business, as General Agent & Commission Merchant.

A. J. BATTLE, WM. COOKE. August 7, 1845.

Piano Forte. A FINE TONED PIANO FORTE, of Du Bois & Steadman's manufacture, for sale by WM. COOKE, Agt.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.
August 4. brig Georgiana, Currier, New York, to G. W. Davis.
At Smithville, schr H Westcott, Lodge, N York, to C D Ellis & Co.
brig Francis, Savin, New York, 11 days, to C. D. Ellis & Co. Spoke on 25th July, Barque Jubiter, for Charleston.

8. schr. Florence, Coffee, New York, to Barry & Bryant.

schr. Palestine, Green, Falmouth, Jamaica, to G. W. Davis.

7. schr. Repeater, Francis, New York, to C D Ellis & Co.

CLEARED.
July 30. packet schr. J. D. Jones, Cole, New York, to R. W. Brown.

August 2. brig Rowena, Murrell, Cuba, by Potter & Kidder.

packet schr. L. P. Smith, Brownell, New York, by R. W. Brown.

4. schr. Eagle, Dyer, Barracoa, Cuba, by C. D. Ellis & Co.

6. schr. Jane Yates, Tolman, Cuba, by Jno Hall.

9. schr. Florence, Coffee, Gonaves, St Domingo, by Barry & Bryant.

Collector's Office.

DISTRICT OF OCEANOGRAPHY.

July 15th, 1845.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 20th of August, 1845, for building a Marine Hospital on the Island of Portsmouth, in this District, of the following dimensions, and in accordance with a plan approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and now in this office:

SPECIFICATIONS.

Dimensions of the main building, 50 feet long by 40 wide, to be elevated 4 feet, single story 14 feet pitch, with roof suited to dimensions, a passage through the centre, and galleries 10 feet wide in front and rear of the building, with four rooms 20 feet square; the garret with three or four windows at each end or sides, to be divided into compartments, and fitted up for store rooms, and for the attendants, &c.;—to this main building is to be attached a wing or shed at each end, 20 feet wide, and extending from the outer tier of the front, to the outer tier of the portion, each of these wings to contain two wards, 50 feet square, with a smaller room, the wings to have a shed roof to suit; the building to be erected on Lightwood Piles, 12 inches square, with diagonal braces or anchors, of the same material, with 4 chimneys, 8 fire places, and 2 piazzas or vestibules, 50 by 10, supported by 6 turned columns, each with appropriate balustrade and rails in front, with steps and rails to correspond; the front and rear doors to have transoms and side lights; the whole frame to be of the largest dimensions for such a building, with 16 panel doors, and 24 windows, 14 by 10 lights, with blinds or shutters; the exterior of the house to be first covered with 1 or 1½ inch boards, tongued and grooved or elphed, afterwards to be covered on every side with juniper or cypress shingles, dressed to an equal thickness, in 5 inch courses, as also the roof; the interior of the building to be finished throughout, in a neat, plain, and workmanlike manner; the floors to be of quartered boards, the frame, outside plank, and floors to be of the best yellow pine, at the option of the agent of the United States, the whole to have two substantial coats of paint, to be lathed and plastered with the best quality of stone lime, throughout, the chimneys to be built of hard and well formed brick, all to be finished as above stated, and to the entire satisfaction of the agent of the United States, and to be completed in twelve months from the time the contract is closed.

Approved bonds will be required for the completion of the work according to contract; the work and materials are to be approved of by a superintendent to be appointed for that purpose. Payments will be made as it progresses not to exceed two thirds the actual value of the materials on the ground, and work done, and in sums no less than one thousand dollars.

To obviate all difficulty it may be proper to state that no proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate or certificates from responsible persons, that the individuals offering the proposal has the ability to give the necessary bond.

THOMAS L. PASTEUR, collector.

46-120a

I HHD. best Porto Rico Sugar, 2 " N. Orleans do. 12 bags Laguira Coffee, 10 " St. Domingo do. 8 " Rio do. 10,000 Segars, 20 boxes Hydraulic pressed Candles, 48 " best Barret's chewing Tobacco, small lumps, 15 " No. 1, Soap, 10 kegs Lard, 10 bbls. superfine Canal Flour, 10 barrels, " 10 boxes Cheese.

Received per Trig Belle, and for sale low for cash or approved paper.

JOHN S. RICHARDS, Market street, Burck's old store.

June 27, 1845.

HOLLOW-WARE—A small quantity, assorted sizes, now landing from brig Georgiana, for sale by JOHN S. RICHARDS, July 4th, 1845. Market-st. Burck's old stand.

LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs do do Subpoenas do do Fi. Fas. County Court Scire Facias Appellate's Indentures Letters of Administrators Jaro's Tickets Marriage License Peace warrants Guardian Bonds Constable's bonds Administrator's do Military Ca Sas Land Deeds Negro Bonds Warrants, Ca Sas Notes, negotiable at bank Inspector's Certificates Bills Lading (letter) Certificates of Justices attending Court Shipping Papers (Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch. Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has removed to the store, lately occupied by Messrs. Rankin & Martin, Water Street. JOHN S. RICHARDS. July 31, 1845.

DENTISTRY.

W. WARE, DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY.

Member of the American Society of Dental Surgeons.

PERFORMS all operations upon the Teeth.

Teeth inserted from one to a full set, and upon the principle of Atmospheric Pressure in all cases where it is applicable.

Office, 3 doors below the south-west corner of Front and Market streets, up stairs.

References, the Citizens generally.

March 1, 1844.

8-1f

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY NIGHT, 8 o'clock.

We stop the press to give the result of the election in this town, for representative to Congress.

They are all we have received:

McKay, 244
McKay, 212
McKay's majority, 32

NOTICE.

I offer for sale a valuable tract of Land, in Cumberland county, containing about 800 acres, immediately on the Cape Fear River, on the East side, 11 miles below Fayetteville, N. C. There is a good Mill stream running through the Land. On the premises, there is cleared land enough to make 200 barrels of corn, the largest part being River low lands; and the back woods is well timbered, sufficient to cut three loads of turpentine boxes. For further particulars, apply to Maj. John T. Gilmore, at Fayetteville, or to myself at Kenansville, Duplin county, N. C. July 11th, 1845. [43-6] H. SULLIVAN.

Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the valuable plantation on which he now resides. The plantation is situated on the west side of the N. E. river, about one mile below South Washington, and contains about 686 acres. It contains both Turpentine and Corn land. There is a good dwelling house, and all necessary out-houses on the place. This tract of land lies between the rail road and the river, and its furthest point is not more than two and a half miles from each.

JOHN C. REGISTER.

South Washington, New Han-

over co., N. C., July 4, '45. 42-2m

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.—This Institution, during the month of June, issued ninety new Policies, viz:

To Merchants 31
To Clergymen 7
To Physicians 3
To Lawyers 4
To Agents 4
To Brokers 6
To Artists 2
To Supercargo 1
To Pres't of a Bank 1
To Cash'r of a Bank 1
To Gentlemen 2
To Ladies 6
To Grocers 2
Lives Insured 30

Condition of this Office on the 1st of February, and at this date.

Date, No. of Policies issued, Gr. Rec'd, Loss & Ex. Am't. In. January 31st \$1096 \$124,687 \$27,414 \$97,272

June 30th 1513 191,997 38,315 153,682

In. since 1st Feb. \$427 \$67,220 \$10,901 \$56,313

M. ROBINSON, President.

SAMUEL HANWAT, Sec'y.

The undersigned, agent for the above Company in this town, will receive and transmit applications.

JOHN S. RICHARDS.

July 18, 1845.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

IN THE "ETNA" COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, long established and approved Companies.

BROWN & DEROSSET, Agents.

July 11, 1845.

BATHS! BATHS!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington, that his BATHING HOUSE, immediately in the rear of Mr. Richard Eagle's bar room, is now open for the accommodation of his patrons, and that BATHS, either WARM or COLD, can be had at any time between this and the 1st of September next.

Terms.—Ticket for the season—bath at pleasure, \$8.00. Half ticket, or 3 times a week, \$4.00. Single baths 50 cents.

Everything will be kept neat and clean, and the who will be ready at all hours to accommodate those who may patronize him.

ISAAC BELDEN.

June 6, 1845.

To Travellers.

Comparison of Expense TO TRAVELLERS GOING NORTH, BY THE GREAT MAIL ROUTE.

AND THE RIVER AND BAY LINE.

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

DR. A. O. EVANS,
HAS RECEIVED, at the NEW DRUG STORE, in addition to a full and complete stock of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles.

100 kegs White Lead, No. 1 to pure,
75 boxes Window Glass, 8x10 to 12x16,
50 lbs. Mercurial, 100 oz. Sulph. Quinine,
12 lbs. Oil,
25 cans Verdigris and Chrome Green,
1000 lbs. English and American Epsom Salts,
7 doz. Salad Oil,
12 gross bottled Soda, (a fine article),
6 doz. Trusses, including Chases, Ivory pad,
Hull's, Marsh's, &c., (all sizes),
Sulphate and Acet. Morphine, McEwen's Elix-
ir of Opium, Iodine of Potassium, Husband's
Strychnine, Chamberlain's, Farr's Ext. Bark, Oils
Cubeba and Capsica, Granville's Lotions, Woor
Naphtha, Castor Oil Candy, (a good purgative for
children), French Mustard, &c., with the follow-
ing **PATENT MEDICINES:**
Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, Swayne's Sy-
rup of Do. Taylor's Balsam Liverwort, Moffat's
Phenox Bitters, Jayne's Expectorant and Hair
Tonic, Swain's Panacea, Fahnstock's Ver-
mifuge, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Indian Panacea, Chees-
man's Balsam, Thompson's Eye Water, Gray's
Ointment, Beckwith's, Peters's, Lee's, Leidy's,
Moffat's and Brandreth's Pills, &c. &c.
A liberal supply of all articles in the line, will
be constantly kept on hand, at a considerable re-
duction on customary prices.
Physicians and Merchants will find it to their
interest to call before going further.
All articles warranted genuine or returned.
July 18th, 1845. 44

**Just Received at the
OLD STAND
DRUG STORE,**

Corner of Front and Market-streets,
A LOT of the best Swedish Leeches,
80 kegs superior White Lead,
Sunda's Sarsaparilla and Tetter Remedy,
Indian and Swain's Panacea and Cheesman's
Balsam,
A fresh lot of Peters's, Lee's, Leidy's and Moffat's
Pills,
Dr. Swayne's Syrup Wild Cherry, &c.
The subscriber has been appointed Agent for the
sale of Dr. Gideon B. Smith's Whooping Cough
Syrup, an excellent remedy for that disease. He
has also obtained the general agency for the sale of
Spencer's Vegetable Pills. The genuine article
can only be had here, as there is no other Agent in
this state. Country Merchants supplied at
Manufacturer's prices. He is weekly receiving
additions to his stock of Medicines, and has now
as full and complete an assortment as can be
found at any other house in the state, which will
be sold to Physicians and Country Merchants at
the lowest prices and on liberal credit.
Best Havanna Segars, at wholesale or retail.
July 11th, 1845. WM. SHAW.

**RECEIVED by S. S. POWELL, AGT.,
for sale by BATTLE & COOKE, AGTS.**

10 Boxes Summer Candles,
10 Bags Green Lagura Coffee,
12 Kegs Assorted Sizes Nails,
3 Boxes Aromatic Tobacco,
8 Cases Gentlemen's Calf sewed Boots,
12 Pair Ladies Slippers.
July 25, 1845.

**CHARLES BARR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
WILMINGTON, N. C.**

GRATEFUL to the citizens of Wilmington
for their liberal patronage, and anxious to
merit a continuance of the same, has added to his
stock, a large lot of well assorted seasonable
CLOTHING,
Just received per schooner Ellen, from Philadel-
phia, together with a general assortment
of superfine new style
FRENCH CASSIMERES,
AND
FANCY DRILLINGS
of the latest importations, received per Rail Road,
making his stock altogether the most complete that
has ever been offered in this market.
Persons wishing to purchase Clothing are re-
spectfully requested to examine the article else-
where, before calling on me, and unless I can offer
them Goods on better terms than any of my com-
petitors, I shall expect to suffer in consequence.
May 30, 1845. 37

**Daniel Cromlay,
BOOT MAKER,
Front Street, opposite the Chronicle office,
WILMINGTON, N. C.**

INFORMS his friends and the public in gen-
eral, that he has made arrangements to man-
ufacture work entirely adapted to the present times,
for CASH.
Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOOTS
made after the latest FRENCH STYLES.
In the manufacture of his work, he will allow
none to compete with him in any particular. The
work made shall give entire satisfaction.
D. C. will take pleasure in showing the differ-
ent kinds of work to all who will favor him with
a call.
Chronicle will please copy.
Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-ly

CARRIAGES.

MARKET STREET, ABOUT 300 YARDS ABOVE THE
EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
THE SUBSCRIBER
has on hand a large
and general assortment of
CARRIAGES,
of his own manufacture,
which he offers for sale
on the most reasonable
terms. Among which may be found,
Coaches, Barouches, Charriots, Buggies,
Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.
All orders in the above line thankfully received
and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short
notice and in the neatest manner.
He has also on hand and continues to manu-
facture **HARNESSES**, of every description; **SADDLES**,
BRIDLES, **TRUNKS**, &c. ISAAC WELLS,
Wilmington, Feb. 11th, 1845. 30-12m

CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

20 BBLs. CHAMPAGNE CIDER, a fresh
article, just received and for sale by
April 2d, 1845. GEO. W. DAVIS.

SHEA'S BOOK KEEPING.

This admirable system of Book-keeping can be purchased
at the Wilmington Book Store.
M2, 1845. [33uf] ALONZO WARD.

MOLASSES, SUGAR AND COFFEE.

50 hds. superior St. Jago Molasses, 50 hds.
Porto Rico Sugar, 10 bags Cuba Coffee. For
sale by BARRY & BRYANT.
Apr 6, 1845. 33

CORN

600 bushels prime white Corn in store,
for sale by BATTLE & COOKE, AGTS.

TO SHINGLE GETTERS.

THE undersigned has been appointed agent for
selling the Patent Right to use Kinney's
Shingle Machine, in the counties of Halifax, Nash,
Johnson, Cumberland, Richmond, and all the coun-
ties lying east and south of these, in the State of
North Carolina, except the county of Edgecombe,
the right of which, has been sold to another. He
has also received the agency for the whole state of
South Carolina. He is authorized to sell to indi-
viduals or to companies, for a single right, the right
for a county, or for all that part of North Caroli-
na mentioned, in one sale; and likewise in the same
way for the districts in South Carolina.
He has made an arrangement with Mr. U. Wells,
of Petersburg, Va., to make the Machine to order,
to be delivered at any Depot on the Wilmington
and Raleigh Rail Road, the freight to be paid by
the buyer, but he will procure its delivery without
charge for his trouble. This Machine is of simple
construction, and easy to be kept in order; and can
be used either by hand, horse, water, or steam pow-
er. Two good hands can easily make the shingles
from blocks, from 4000 to 5000 Shingles per day, ready
jointed, and nearly as smooth as if planed, and any
width desired, from 4 to 10 inches. They could
also easily move the machine from place to place,
to be convenient to their timber. The cost of the
machine, ready made, will be \$50. The price of the
right to use it, will vary according to the extent
of the purchase. He will have a machine here
in a few days, as a sample, and invites the
public to call and see it operate.
He will endeavor to obtain a suitable person to
carry a Machine into all of these counties, to show
its value.
A. J. BATTLE, Agt.
May 23, 1845.
The Gettysville Observer, Newbernian, Wash-
ington Whig, Edenton Sentinel, and Elizabeth City
papers, will copy the above three times each,
and forward answers.

**Valuable Real Estate
FOR SALE.**

THE SUBSCRIBER, as the Executrix of the
last will and testament of the late Robert H.
Cowan, offers for sale, upon the most liberal terms,
the following REAL ESTATE, viz:
An undivided moiety of the Ferry and Road
over Eagle's Island, communicating with the town
of Wilmington at the foot of Market street.
The Western portion of Lots No. 87 and 88,
lying North of and adjoining the Lots on which
the Wilmington Academy stands—the two Lots
measuring 132 feet on Third street and about 200
feet on Chestnut street, and forming together one
of the most eligible building sites in the town of
Wilmington.
One-fourth of the Lot on Front street, imme-
diately North of the Alley on the Northern side
of the Presbyterian Church—measuring 33 feet on
Front street and running Eastwardly 165 feet.
The tract or parcel of Land, North of the town
of Wilmington, known generally as Hog's Folly,
containing about 50 acres; and from its extended
front on the River, its proximity to the town, and
the general formation of the ground, presents ex-
traordinary advantages, as a site for buildings to
be used for manufacturing operations.
The Rice Lands, known as Caintuck, lying on
the North side of the North-western branch of the
Cape Fear River, about two miles above the town
of Wilmington, and containing about 400 acres,
including the Island.
The tract of Land, known as Red Hill and
Swan's, situated about 12 miles from Wil-
mington by land, on the North side of the North-
eastern branch of the Cape Fear River, and to-
gether, containing upwards of 1200 acres. These
tracts are now in cultivation, and all necessary im-
provements have been erected on them. The soil
is of superior quality, facilities for reaching mar-
ket are furnished by both the River and Rail Road,
and a range for Cattle and Hogs is afforded which
is unsurpassed in this section of the State.
About 400 acres of Pine Land near to and in-
cluding the Race Course, three miles East of Wil-
mington.
Also, the Reversion expectant on a life estate,
in the tract of Land known as the Little Bridge
tract, about two miles from Wilmington, on Smith's
Creek; together with the Bridge over said creek,
and the Franchise attached to the said Bridge.
The foregoing property is offered at private sale,
and unless disposed of in the meantime, will be
sold at public Vendue during the week of Decem-
ber Term of New Hanover County Court.
A credit of one and two years will be given.
The purchasers will be required to give notes with
good and sufficient security, to be approved of at
Bank, which are to be renewed every 90 days and
the accruing interest paid, and at the expiration of
the credits as above, they will then be collected
by instalments, according to the usage and re-
quirements of the Banks in this place.
Mr. Robert H. Cowan, Jr., is authorized to make
any contracts, and he will give any information
which may be desired, in reference to the above
described property.
SALLY T. COWAN, Ex'rx.
June 20, 1845. 40uf

TO THE PUBLIC.

NOTICE WANTED.—FRANCIS
JONES, recently died in the Parish of Iber-
ville, Louisiana, leaving no heirs of his body in
that State. He left considerable property, and
the object of this publication is to ascertain who
are entitled to the succession fund: who are his
heirs. It is supposed that Mr. Jones was a native
of Wilmington, N. C., and that he removed from
this place in boyhood, leaving behind him parents
and brothers and sisters. He died at an advan-
ced age, and of course must have been a long
while absent from this place. This is a matter of
importance to the heirs of the deceased Mr. Jones,
as he left considerable property. Those who may
possess any information on the subject will please
call on the subscriber.
DAVID FULTON.
Wilmington, N. C., 27th May, 1845. 37-uf

Partnership Notice.

The Partnership heretofore existing under the firm
of Barry & Bryant was dissolved on the 13th
inst., by the decease of the senior partner. The
business will be continued by the subscriber, on his
individual account, under the name of Barry
& Bryant.
ALFRED BRYANT.
May 16, 1845—[35]

New Boarding House.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respect-
fully inform his friends and the public,
that he has opened a Boarding House
at the well known stand formerly occu-
pied by W. R. Larkins, on Market-street.
He would take occasion to state, that he has fitted up
the house in the very best style, and that his table
will be as good as any other house of the kind in
Wilmington. His terms will be moderate, and
he promises to spare no pains in making those
comfortable who may be pleased to favor him with
their patronage.
N. F. BOURDEAUX.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 17th, 1845. 18-uf

NAILS

20 kegs 8d, 20 kegs 6d, 10 kegs 4d,
daily delivered, for sale by
JOHN S. RICHARDS,
Market-st., Burck's old stand.
July 1st.

Herrings.

100 BBLs. whole Herrings, for sale by
BATTLE & COOKE, AGTS.
July 4, 1845. 42-uf

All Persons

INDEBTED to John Hall are hereby noti-
fied to settle with the subscriber immedi-
ately, or the claims against them will be put in
suit forthwith.
JOHN McRAE, Agt.
June 27th, 1845. 41uf Assignee.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

IT may truly be said, that no one has ever been
so successful in compounding a medicine,
which has done so much to relieve the human
family, to rob disease of its terrors, and restore the
invalid to Health and comfort, as the **Inventor and
Proprietor** of that most deservedly popular family
medicine, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild
Cherry, and none has been so generally patronized
in the Profession and others, both in this country
and in Europe, nor has there ever been so great
an effort in the short space of six or seven years,
to deceive the credulous and unthinking, by putting
up Nostrums of various kinds, by various individ-
uals, affixing the name of Wild Cherry, and as
much of the name of the original preparation as
will screen them from the lash of the law, and one
of the impostors who puts out the common para-
goric of the shops and calls it the Balsam of Wild
Cherry, has had the impudence to caution the pub-
lic against the original preparation, Dr. Swayne's
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, which is doing
so much good in the world.

Beware of such impostors.

And purchase none but the original and only
genuine article as prepared by Dr. Swayne, which
is the only one compounded by a regular Physician,
and arose from many years' close attention to the
practice of the profession, and which led to this
great discovery. Thousands and tens of thousands
of the best testimonials of the unparalleled success
of Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry
for the cure of consumption, coughs, colds,
spitting blood, liver complaint, tickling or rising in
the throat, nervous debility, weakness of voice,
palpitation or disease of the heart, pain in the side
or breast, broken constitution from various causes,
the abuse of calomel, &c., bronchitis, asthma, whoop-
ing cough, &c., were declared to the world years
before any other preparation of Wild Cherry came
out. The most skeptical may satisfy themselves
as to the truth of the above, by a little enquiry in
Philadelphia. The genuine article is prepared only
by Dr. Swayne, whose office has been removed to
N. W. corner of 8th and Race streets, Philadel-
phia. The Balsam and other spurious articles of Wild
Cherry has been sold out, and the proprietors are
obliged to resort to falsehood and stratagem to make
their own out of it. The genuine article is put up
in plain white in square bottles covered with a blue
wrapper, with a yellow label with the proprietor's
signature attached. To get the genuine in Wil-
mington, you must go to the only appointed agent,
WM. SHAW.
The public are requested to remember that it
is Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild
Cherry, that has and is repeatedly performing
such marvellous cures of diseases which have baffled
the skill of the profession and set at defiance
the whole catalogue of Patent Medicines, which
are daily puffing through the organs of the press.
Therefore, for Dr. Swayne's Compound Sy-
rup of Wild Cherry, and purchase no other.
April 11th, 1845.

Save your Corn Cobs and Shucks.

TO THE PLANTERS AND MILLERS OF NORTH
CAROLINA.

THE undersigned has obtained Letters Patent,
to enable common Mill stones (or rocks) now
in use, to grind **COB, COB and SHUCK**, into
meal for Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, &c., there-
by saving more than one third of a crop, which is
an important item with planters. The machinery
used for the above purpose is simple and durable,
and cannot, with fair means, get out of order. It
will last as long as the Stones last, with an expense
of 50 cents every five years. To enable the com-
mon Mill Stones to grind corn into meal, re-
quires no new buildings or extra power. It can
also be applied to Horse Mills, Thrashing Ma-
chines, Gins, or any given power known. The
same Mill will grind one-third more of Corn Meal
by the introduction of this Machinery, and can be
changed from grinding Corn and Cob, to grinding
Cob and Shuck, in the space of thirty seconds. Corn
alone, when fed to stock, is said to be by the most
practical and scientific Planters, constituting in its
effects, producing founders, cholics and various
other maladies which are incident to stock. Grind-
ing cobs with the Corn, makes a feed congenial
with their nature, and cannot produce any of the
serious results above mentioned. Stock, when fed
on Corn exclusively, are deprived of the benefits of
distension (so necessary to the proper health of an-
imals) by their being unable to eat a sufficient
bulk to produce distension before the anima-
becomes gorged. Cobs ground with the corn, pro-
duce the necessary distension, without any danger
of diseases arising from overeating. Corn and cob
meal is improved by soaking, and still more by
boiling, and yet more by a partial fermentation.—
All the preparations facilitate digestion for Hogs.
But Horses and Mules will not eat fermented food,
consequently they will require it dry or partially
wet with cold water. Horses, Mules and Oxen,
when fed with unground food, void much in an
undigested state, which is of course lost for all ben-
eficial purposes. Read the subjoined certificate.
The undersigned can be addressed at Ral-
eigh, and all calls will be attended to punctually
and with despatch by himself or Agent.
W. F. COLLINS.
March 14, 1845. 26-ly

CERTIFICATE.

Having been solicited by Maj. Collins to have
my Mill adjusted to grind Corn in the Ear and
Shuck, I consented that he should do so as an ex-
periment; and I am able to say that it grinds Corn
in the Shuck at the rate of 30 bushels per hour;
and the dressing of the stones is so improved, that
it grinds a bushel more than twice as fast as
before, and by my watch, at the rate of 15 bushels
per hour, and the meal finer than usual. I deem
it a valuable improvement, and shall purchase the
right to use it, as it will afford me a speedy way of
feeding my horses and cattle, and save much
therely.
WM. BOYLAN.
March 14, 1845.—[26-ly

Outcasts' Snuff.

1 HALF bbls. Scotch Snuff, in Badders,
1 do. and 2 kegs in bulk. For sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.
Feb'y 28, 1845. 24-uf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

New Hanover County.
Superior Court of Law,
Spring Term, 1845.
Melinda Giffin, } Petitioner for Divorce.
vs
Peter V. Giffin. }
IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court,
that the defendant in this case, resides beyond
the limits of this State, or so absconds or conceals
himself, that the ordinary process of the law can-
not be served upon him; it is ordered by the Court,
that notice be given said defendant, by advertise-
ment in the Wilmington Journal and Chronicle
for three months, that unless he appear at the next
Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House,
in the town of Wilmington, on the fifth Monday,
after the fourth Monday in September next, and
plead, answer, or demur, to said petition, the same
will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.
Teste: O. ALDERMAN, C.F.
May 4, 1845. 34-M. pr. adv. \$10.
Chronicle copy.

LE AND PORTER.

10 casks Ale, in
quarts and pints; 10 casks Porter, in quarts
and pints. For sale by
Apr 6, 1845. [33] BARRY & BRYANT.

HATS.

10 cases Silk and Angola, just re-
ceived and for sale by
M2, 1845. [33] BARRY & BRYANT.

PAINTS.

3 cases dark Chrome Green, 2 do.
bright Lemon Chrome Yellow; 1 do. im-
proved Prussian Blue. Just received and for sale by
Apr 23, 1845 [33] BARRY & BRYANT.

Notice.
**CANDY AND CONFECTIONARY
MANUFACTORY.**

THE subscriber takes this method of inform-
ing the citizens of Wilmington and the
State of North Carolina, that it is four months
since he has established himself in Wilmington
in the above line of business—of which, I offer
to furnish to any purchaser by the wholesale at
ten per cent. lower than the New York market,
and which I warrant to be fresh and as good as
can be manufactured in any part of the U. States.

Pastry, Cakes and Pyramids

For Weddings or Parties, prepared at the shortest
notice.
LEMON SYRUP by the single bottle or dozen,
made from fresh fruit and superior to any ever
offered in this market. Lemons, Oranges and all
kinds of FOREIGN FRUIT always on hand,
Wholesale and Retail. All orders promptly at-
tended to and carefully packed.
M. LUCIANI.

Sugar and Coffee.

5 HHDS. New Orleans Sugar,
10 do. Porto Rico do.
50 bags Rio Coffee,
10 do. Cuba do. For sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.
Feb'y 28, 1845. 24-uf

Leaf Tobacco.

25 hds., a prime article, for sale by
G. W. DAVIS.
Feb'y 21.—[23]

To the Public,

AND to my friends and patrons in Wilmington,
and its vicinity, I return my most sincere
thanks for the patronage so liberally bestowed on
me since my residence amongst them, and hope,
by strict attention to business and every effort to
accommodate, to merit a continuance of the same.
I have just returned from the Northern Markets
where I have been for some time selecting my
SPRING STOCK,
and have no hesitation in saying that I have suc-
ceeded in selecting a STOCK OF GOODS not
to be surpassed, and rarely equalled in this mar-
ket, comprising every article usually kept in a
MERCHANT TAILOR'S ESTABLISHMENT,
or
Gentlemen's Furnishing Store.

I have also on hand a splendid stock of
Ready-Made Clothing,
got up especially under my own superintendence
while in Philadelphia; and I am disposed to
sell them as cheap as they can be purchased here
or any where else.

Country merchants may do well to call and
examine my stock, as I think I can make it an ob-
ject worth their attention to purchase Clothing by
the wholesale.
CHAS. BARRI.
Wilmington, N. C., March 21, 1845. 5-uf

QUARTY FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of moving to the West, I of-
fer for sale my plantation on Topsail Sound,
(called Oakley), 12 miles and a half from Wil-
mington; containing four hundred acres, of which
about three hundred and twenty is cleared, the
balance heavily timbered, and in point of fertility,
are equal, if not superior to any lands on the
Sound, and particularly adapted to Corn and
Ground Peas. The improvements on this place,
are nearly all new, the dwelling House having re-
cently undergone a thorough repair. New Barn,
Stables, Wagon House, and all necessary out-
buildings. The dwelling House is situated on a
high bluff, overlooking the ocean, with a fine inlet
in front, and as regards beauty, health, and con-
venience to the best Fish and Oysters, is not sur-
passed by any other residence on the coast. Fur-
ther description would be unnecessary as it is pre-
sumed that those wishing to purchase would find
the premises. I am determined on selling,
and a bargain may be had.
M. C. NIXON.
Nov. 1, 1844. 7-uf

Real Estate for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale
on accommodating terms, the following
parcels of Real Estate, viz: Six or seven
acres on Lots, situated on the East side of the
River, and adjoining the property of Robert H.
Cowan and P. K. Dickinson. These Lots are
well adapted for the purpose of erecting Steam
Mills, Distilleries, Cotton Factories, &c. &c. &c.
fifteen or twenty Lots, situated just outside the
limits of the corporation, and on the East side
of the Newbern Road. Also, three thousand acres
of Land, upon which there are now two Grist
Mills, about one mile from town, on the Newbern
Road. Upon this property, there is also a Saw-
Mill Frame. There is about 180 acres of cleared
land. The balance is well timbered with Oak,
Cypress, and Pine. There are also nine tanks of
Turpentine Boxes already cut upon it besides a
great many more as yet untapped. Also a good
Brick-Yard. Also a tract of land on the Sound,
adjoining the lands of Dr. Jno. Hill, containing a-
bout 225 acres. Upon this property, there is a
considerable amount of stock, consisting of Hogs,
Cattle, &c., which will be disposed of with the
property. Also, two Houses and Lots, where the
subscriber now lives. Also, a family of first rate
Negroes.
For further particulars, those desirous of purchas-
ing, can apply to the subscriber.
MILES COSTIN.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb'y 14th, 1845.—[22-uf

ODD FELLOWS' SCHOOL.

THIS Institution will be re-opened on the 15th
of October, under the charge of Mr. Robert
McLaughlin, assisted by competent Female Teach-
ers in the Young Ladies Department. The school
last year will be divided into two sessions of 22
weeks each. The price of Tuition will be six
dollars (\$6) per session, for the following branches,
viz: Orthography, Reading, English Grammar, Pen-
manship, Natural Sciences, History, Geography,
Composition, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry
Vocal Music, French and German languages.
An extra charge of 75 cents per session will be
made for Music, and Five dollars per quarter for
French and German.
Books and Stationery will be furnished by the
Trustees without charge. The system will be
the same as heretofore taught in the school.
Tickets to be had at the Store of B. L. Hos-
kins.

**OWEN PENNELL,
B. L. HOSKINS,
JOHN McRAE,
J. BALLARD,
J. D. GARDNER,
T. H. HOWEY,
ALEX'R McRAE,**

October 4, 1844. 2-uf

**THE subscribers have this day formed a co-part-
nership, under the firm of**

BATTLE & COOKE,
to transact a General Commission business, and
will give their diligent and prompt attention to the
sale of all kinds of North Carolina produce, also
of Merchandise, which their friends from abroad
may entrust them with, as well as to the receiving
and forwarding of Merchandise, and any other ag-
ency business, with which they may be favored.
A. J. BATTLE,
Wm. COOKE.
June 16, (20,) 1845.

LIVERY STABLES.

SINCE my LIVERY STABLES
were destroyed by fire in Au-
gust last. I have erected on
the same lot on Second st.,
and have now in use, another large, comfortable,
and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not
superior to any in this State.
For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed
upon me by my friends and the public, I return my
most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and
proper attention to my business, to insure a con-
tinuation of the same.
I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with
good Sheds, and comfortable Stalls, for the accom-
modation of drovers. All of which, are situated
in the most public part of the town, and conven-
ient for trade or business of any kind.
H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-uf

**FRESH BEEF,
PORK AND LAMB.**

THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long
detail, would merely state to the citizens of
Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply
their tables with the best of
BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.
at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such
as will warrant him in saying the best, for he will
have that or none. Hotels or families can have
the beef sent to their houses if they wish.
Drovers can have a ready sale for their cat-
tle, by applying to me.
JOSEPH M. TILLY.
Oct. 18, 1844. 5-uf

Fresh Beef.

THE subscriber having taken stall No. 6, is
prepared to furnish Families and Boarding
Houses with the
BEST OF BEEF AND PORK.
on the most reasonable terms, and will deliver it
at the house, if required, at all hours. Be sure to
call at Stall No. 6.
To those that have Beef Cattle
to sell on foot, I will give the highest prices
the market will afford.
JOHN T. HEWIT.
Sep. 21, 1844. 1-uf

Notice.

THE subscriber has lately been appointed
Inspector of Naval Stores, and respect-
fully solicits a share of patronage from his Coun-
try friends and the public generally.
C. B. MORRIS.
March 15, 1844. 10-uf

Agency.

THE inspectors in this place having ceased to
act as agents in the sale of Turpentine and
Tar, the employment of agents for that purpose,
will, therefore, in many cases, become necessary.
The subscriber tenders his services to all makers
of those articles, charging the very moderate com-
mission of 1 per cent. To those who may favor
him with their confidence and patronage, he pledges
his devoted attention to their interest in making
sales, and promptness in making returns.
He will also attend to the sale of Lumber
and Timber.
JAMES A. KING
March 15, 1844. 10-uf

COUNTRY AGENTS.

THE undersigned take pleasure in returning
thanks for the liberal patronage which they
have had from the public generally, and being de-
sirous to continue the business of all who may
think proper to intrust produce to their care; we
would also inform our friends and the public, that
all Turpentine and Tar sent to us will be sold for
one per cent.
G. P. & R. H. GRANT.
March 22, 1844. 11-uf

The Hanover House,

IS now open for the reception of company.
The undersigned would be happy to accom-
modate all who may call upon him.
JOHN CHRISTIAN.
Feb. 9, 1844. 5-6m.

OLD NASH BRANDY.

60 bbls. warranted 10 years old, for sale by
Feb'y 21.—[23] G. W. DAVIS.

LIME AND HAY.

Just received and for
sale, 300 casks Thomaston